REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No. 7,149.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MACCALLUM, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cananore	20	,, Cocanada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

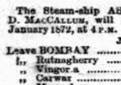
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

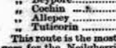
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	13	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	15		Feb.
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	21	,, Muscat	8
,, Fao	23	,, Guadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	,, Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

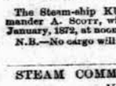
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.



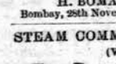
IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain GREKKE, is expected here about the 15th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	35	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

To	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£15	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and direct connections with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is enabled has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt. for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS	£18
SECOND CLASS	£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE ; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head ; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—FIRST CLASS, £3 ; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 14th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th January, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,009 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain A. COLEMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,581 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 27 years, highest class, 3,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

1st Class, to Liverpool	£45
,, Suez	£30 } Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Malta	£35 }

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Elphinstone Circle.

And for Passage only apply to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship ST. OLAF, Captain HILLY, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

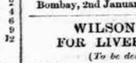
Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 8th proximo.)



THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain ARNOTT.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

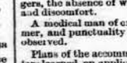
A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

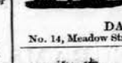
STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE s.s. PEARL, W. MORRISON, commander, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, on MONDAY next, the 8th, at 4 P.M., instead of SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. MILBANKE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the V. SSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. ST. OLAF are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co , Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Thomson's Road Steamer "RAJAH," 8 horse power nominal, imported in 1870. This Engine has been successfully worked in different Coffee Districts of Coy. n for a year and a half past, but cost of fuel and the defective state of the Roads and Bridges have hinde ed its ev ablishing itself as a means of transport.

Further information will be given and offers received by

Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co., Colombo,

Or by GADDUM & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder, a large Lot of lost Luggage, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee (and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 190, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-9ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wadaguly, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Pumps, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Casks, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawuttee.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Nagjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Soucar Street, the property of the late Runchordass Nagjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, a Bay Gelding with black points, over 14-2, age 6 off, has been used by an Artillery Officer for 2 years, and been thoroughly broken in as a Charger, carries a Lady well, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Now standing at Scott's Stable, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best painted rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS, LOVE LANE.

The PRESENTATION of PRIZES will TAKE PLACE at the above Institution on THURSDAY the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., when all Friends of the School are INVITED to ATTEND.

The Hon. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS will preside.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED is prepared to return the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY to SHAREHOLDERS at the rate of RUPEES 230 PER SHARE as a FIRST PAYMENT.

H. W. PAYNE, Liquidator.

6, Apollo Street, 8th January 1872.

NOTICE.—TO LET, a GODOWN, No. 12, situated in Nesbit Lane.—Apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives NOTICE, in accordance with Section CCLXII. of Act II. of 1865, of his intention to apply for the sanction of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to the following BYE-LAWS and TABLE of FEES.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TOWN DUTIES.

The following Bye-Laws are published in conformity with Section IX. of Act IV. of 1869 :—

1. No refund of Town Duty shall be made upon goods exported from Bombay on different dates unless the amount of refund claimed, or claimable, upon each parcel of goods so despatched on different dates amounts to Rupees Ten or upwards.

2. Should any package of goods liable to Town Duties after being landed in Bombay, have, through any cause, to be repacked, necessitating the placing on such packages of fresh marks, such fresh marks must correspond precisely with the old marks, and all such repacking and re-marking must be performed in the presence of an officer duly appointed for the purpose, failing which no refund will be allowed.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

1st. From and after the day of 1872 no person not having a license in writing granted unto him by the Municipal Commissioner under his hand in that behalf, thereunto expressly empowering him, shall use any place within the City of Bombay, (and whether such place shall have been or be registered according to Section 200, or licensed under Section 201 of "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or whether it shall not have been or be so registered or licensed) for making, keeping, storing, selling, using, or exposing for sale, or use, any petroleum or Oil of Petroleum, or Kerosine Oil, Paraffin Oil, Rock, Rangoon or Burmah Oil, Nitroglycerine or Glononi Oil, or any Oil whatsoever which hereafter may from time to time be declared in manner hereinafter mentioned to be offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life within the meaning of this Bye-Law, or any product of any of the Oils in this Bye-Law specified or described.

2nd. Licenses to be granted in pursuance of these Bye-Laws shall be valid for the time therein specified if the same have been signed or executed by the Municipal Commissioner, and every term or condition contained in any License and upon which the same is granted shall be deemed to be an essential portion thereof.

3rd. No person shall be deemed qualified to receive any such license unless he be also the Owner or Occupier of the place in question within the meaning of the said Act.

4th. The management and conduct of any business or businesses carried on or to be carried on from and after the commencement of these Bye-Laws, in any place whatsoever, whether registered or unregistered, licensed or unlicensed, but used by any person, whether licensed or unlicensed, for the purposes or for any or either of the purposes enumerated in Bye-Law One, shall be always open and subject to visitation and inspection by the Municipal Commissioner, his officers, and all persons acting under his or their lawful authority in execution of the powers or duties confe red or imposed by the said Act, every person managing or conducting such business or business, or owning, occupying or using such place, shall upon demand forthwith be aiding and assisting unto the Commissioner's Officers and persons aforesaid respectively in that behalf and do his best endeavour to remove all obstructions or hindrances to such visitation or inspection and to carry into effect what directions in the premises he may receive from such Commissioner's Office rs or persons respectively so far as he lawfully may.

5th. For the better fulfilment of the foregoing Bye-Laws every person so licensed as aforesaid shall by accepting such license be understood to submit to whatsoever visitation or inspection as last aforesaid at all reasonable times during the continuance of such license, the said Municipal Commissioner shall from time to time direct to be made by any writing under his hand, and to any entry for the purpose of the said visitation or inspection, at, in, or upon any place or places in respect whereof such license shall have been granted as aforesaid.

6th. Every Oil, albeit not named in Bye-Law One, made or to be made from any bituminous substance, and giving off an inflammable vapour or gas offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life, and also every product of such Oil, shall, if the same by any written or printed notification made and published by the Municipal Commissioner for general information and under his hand shall be declared by him to be offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life, forthwith and so long as such notification is not similarly by him notified to have been withdrawn or modified by him, and in the latter case subject only to the extent of such modification, be deemed to be so dangerous accordingly within the meaning of these Bye-Laws and of Sections 200, 201, and 202 of the said Bombay Act.

7th. No person soever, whether so licensed as aforesaid or not, shall deliver, deposit, store, keep or land, or carry within the City of Bombay any of the dangerous matters hereinbefore enumerated, unless the true name or description of such matter or matters with the additions in English of the words "Specially Dangerous" and also the words "Keep off from light ;" and likewise in Guzrathi of the words વીજેય કરીને ધ્યાસતી પરેહ્ય and also the words આગ અને બતી દુર રાખો be distinctly and legibly written, printed or marked upon the outside of the pack gs or things containing the same and respectively, nor in the case of any delivery thereof or deposit to or with any person, without also the same being giving him at the time of the delivery or same or description of the matter or matters so delivered or deposited and of their being specially dangerous within the meaning of this Bye-Law, and also carefully informing him of the same time of the general purport of such Notice in order that he may, if he shall be at liberty so to do, refuse to receive or take delivery or deposit of the said dangerous matters, or else that he may make due provision for the custody thereof and take due precaution against the danger.

8th. Every holder of a license to be granted under these Bye-Laws is required to submit himself at all times during the continuance of such License to whatsoever conditions or directions shall from time to time be intimated unto him by the Municipal Commissioner for the time being with regard to the mode of making or storing any of the dangerous matters aforesaid, whether using or storing the same in the open air or in any building or place under which the same may be stored or with regard to the nature of the goods (if any) which may be permitted or (as the case may be) prohibited to be stored therewith, or with regard to the examining, testing, or proving from time to time the nature or strength of any of the said dangerous matters, or with regard to the carrying, delivering, or receiving of any of them or generally with regard to public or private safety with regard to any of the said matters or the places where any of them may chance to be, or the business or business in or for which they may be used or intended to be used, or the persons conducting or managing the same or having any charge over or concern in any of the premises.

9th. If any dangerous matter or matters whatsoever within the meaning of any of these Bye-Laws shall be made, sent, carried, delivered, deposited, kept, sold, used or exposed for sale or use in contravention of any of these Bye-Laws such dangerous matter shall be seized and detained until the Government of Bombay shall signify unto the Municipal Commissioner for the time being their pleasure touching the disposal thereof, and h shall make such disposal accordingly, and this whether any person shall or shall not be liable to be convicted or prosecuted or sued under any of these Bye-Laws or the said Bombay Municipal Act or any other Law for any such contravention, and whether (if so liable he shall or shall not have suffered or incurred any punishment, penalty, or forfeiture under such Bye-Laws, Act, or Law, respectively.

10th. If any matter or matters as in Bye-Law Nine mentioned shall have been so carried, delivered, deposited, kept, sold, used, or exposed, and in such contravention as therein mentioned, any the person if any liable at the time of such contravention is license under these Bye-Laws shall be the person or one of the persons having possession or charge of or control over the possession or charge of such matter or matters or any of them, he shall during the term of such license be liable over and above every other punishment, penalty, or forfeiture (if any) which he may have suffered or to which he may be liable in respect of such contravention, and whether he shall or shall not have so suffered or become liable as last aforesaid to forfeit his said license, and the same may if the Municipal Commissioner shall so think fit be withdrawn from him accordingly.

11th. The license of every person who shall during the term thereof be guilty of any violation of these Bye-Laws or any of them shall immediately upon and from such violation become and be thenceforth absolutely forfeited and void, and the said holder thereof shall as from that time forward (but not retrospectively) have no benefit or protection soever from or through his said forfeited license, but shall be deemed in all respects unlicensed.

12th. Over and above the penalties imposed by "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," Sections 200, 201 and 203, respectively every person guilty of any breach of these Bye-Laws shall, upon conviction thereof, and whether liable or not liable, also to the forfeitures, losses, and liabilities aforesaid, or to any of them, forfeit and pay the money penalties following or such of them (if any), respectively, as to the Magistrate before whom such person is the cwith charg d shall seem meet, that is to say :—

(1). For every breach of Bye-Laws One, Five, and Seven, or any or either of them, a penalty or sum not exceeding Rs. 20, and in case of any continuance or continuances thereof, respectively, a fur ther penalty or sum not exceeding Rs. 10 for every consecutive day which such breach shall so continue after such notice.

(2). For every breach of Bye-Laws Four and Eight, or either of them, a penalty or sum not exceeding Rs. 10, and in case of any continuance or continuances thereof, respectively, after notice had from the Municipal Commissioner to abstain therefrom, then a further penalty or sum not exceeding Rs. 5 for every consecutive day during which such breach shall so continue after such notice.

13th. No person charged with any breach of any or either of these Bye-Laws, and not being or having been at the time of such breach the holder of such license as aforesaid, shall be liable to be convicted for such breach, if he shows to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that he did not at the time of such breach know the nature of the dangerous matter or matters in respect whereof he is so charged and that he did not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

14th. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate hearing any charge for the breach of any one Bye-Laws to order either the whole or a portion of the appropriate penalty or sum to be paid for such breach or to remit the whole of such penalty or sum.

15th. Nothing in these Bye-Laws contained shall be deemed to affect or modify in any way whatsoever the laws for the prevention or repression of nuisances, and all powers given or reserved and all duties or liabilities imposed by these Bye-Laws, or any of them, shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers or duties now existing or hereafter exist under any Bye-Law, Regulation, Act, or Statute.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

AMENDED SCHEDULE OF FEES CHARGED FOR PROJECTIONS, &c., &c.

	Amount of Fees.
For Projecting Galleries over Public Road ...	½ the value of the
,, Ditto Weather Frames ditto ...	ground covered
,, Ditto Rewases ditto ...	by th. Projection.
,, Ditto Scaffolding ditto ...	2 annas per
,, Depositing Building Materials upon	square yard accor-
Public Road	ding to locality.
,, Opening Roads for laying Water Pipes ...	5 per cubic.
,, Ditto for constructing, connecting, or cleaning drains	5 ,,
,, Covering Open Side Drains with Slab Stones, &c.	1 per lineal Foot
,, Printed Building Application Forms ...	5 per 2 Forms.
,, Search of Office Record	5 per diem.
,, Attested Copy of Office Records. ...	10 per copy.
,, Altering Footpaths for Carriage Entrances	50 per each alteration.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

STANDING OR CATTLE MARKET FEES LEVIED AT BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Rs. A.
Buffaloes standing	0 8 0
Cows, Bullocks, standing	0 2 0
Sheep, Goats, &c., come to be slaughtered	0 2 0
Horned Cattle ditto	1 0 0
CARRYING FEES.	
Buffaloes	0 4 0
Cows, Bullocks	0 2 0
Sheep, Goats, &c.	0 1 6

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

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Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
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NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, Tanna, are hereby required to lay the same in full, in writing, at the Office the President, Local Fund Sub-Committee, Tanna, on or before the 25th instant. No Claim preferred after the above date will be attended to.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
President Local Fund Committee, Tanna District.

Camp Khalapoor, 5th January 1872.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

POSITIVELY THE LAST "GOOD BYE" BUT ONE.

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1872.

MR. S. HERBERTS,
MR. H. GOULSTONE,
MR. V. SEMELADIS,
AND
MADAME CARSON

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND SOLOS.

DAVE CARSON,
AS
OTHELLO.
DAVE CARSON
IN
THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.
DAVE CARSON
IN HIS
POPULAR IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS
SHOWING THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF
ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN ARTISTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

☞ SEE PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery ...Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls ... ,, 2 0 0	Pit ... ,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

EURO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay and Mofussil Press shares. Land and Government Paper steady. Spinning shares declining.

CALCUTTA.—3RD JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-14 to 99, or 1-2 to 1 discount—the market closed firm at the latter price.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 102 to 102-2.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-2 to 110-4.

In shares :—

Ess Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 248 per £20.

Bengal Tea Co.'s full shares at R. 66 and 67.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 7th January, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th January, 9-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 56 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th January, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	4 50	0 3
,, Galle	one in	5 52
,, Kurrachee	0 37	0 10
,, Madras	0 9	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th Jan., 2-35 P.M. Cable right to Suez; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line interrupted beyond Bushire.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton, per ton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steerage	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	10s. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 to 9 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Asia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, Dec. 12.
7	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Gammon	Goa, Jan. 5.
	Peninsula (s)	Johnson	Cochin, Dec. 25.
	Virginia	Mineman	Newcastle, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Prince Rupert	Clegue	Liverpool.
	Leaping Water	Kerr	Mauritius.
	Pilot (s)	Shaer	Coast and Gulf.
	Vidal	Rondeau	Chittagong.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 3 Kangaroo (s) ..... Barlow ..... Liverpool, Nov. 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 2 Patna (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 2 Dacca (s) ..... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23—Red Gauntlet, s.s., C. Mann, from London.

23—Columbian, s.s., Stewart, from Bombay.

23—China, s.s., Perrin, from Calcutta.

23—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, from Suez.

23—Mukong, s.s., Bourdan, from Marseilles.

24—Tsekyn Yeen Byan, s.s., C. L. Brown, from London.

25—Good Hope, s.s., Finch, from London.—Passed to Calcutta.

25—Apis, s.s., Stayskl, from Trieste.

25—Milbanke, s.s., from W. to E.—Passed.

26—Niger, s.s., from W. to E.—Passed.

26—Barque Fritz, Vass, from Cardiff.

27—Viceroy, s.s., Taylor from Calcutta.

27—Emirore, s.s., Barron, from Mauritius.

28—Beni di, s.s., Buchanan, from Rangoon.

29—Tigre, s.s., Borleve, from China.

29—Yeddo, s.s., Frankis, from Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23—Red Gauntlet, s.s , C. Mann, to Calcutta.

23—Columbian, s.s., Stewart, to Suez.

25—China, s.s., Perrins, to Suez.

25—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, to Bombay.

24—Mukong, s.s., Bourdan, to China.

25—Tsekyn Yeen Byan, s.s., C. L. Brown, to Rangoon.

25—Trafalgar s.s., T. H. Watson, to Galle.

26—Apis, s.s., Stayskl, to Bombay.

27—Vice Admiral Fabia, s.s., Beck, to Judah.

27—Viceroy, s.s., Taylor, to London.

28—Benledi, s.s., Buchanan, to Liverpool.

29—Tigre, s.s., Borleve, to Marseilles.

29—Yedd , s.s., Frankis, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 26—Barque Fritz, Vass, from Cardiff.

27—Emirore, s.s., Barron, from Mauritius.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
South Tyne	1570	Bombay	Dec. 15
Lotus	600	Kurrachee	Dec 16
Stanley	966	Rangoon	Dec 16
Agra	1530	Calcutta	Dec 19
Rollo	1437	Bombay	Dec. 19
Rydal Hall	3113	Bombay	Dec. 20
Stirling	1041	Bombay	Dec. 20
Vixen	1643	Colombo, &c	Dec. 21
Hutton	2200	Bombay	Dec. 3
James C. Stevenson	1900	Madras	Dec. 21
Macgregor	2100	Colombo	Dec. 25
Zenia	1800	Calcutta	Dec. 28
Penang	2 00	Penang	Dec. 28
Caledon	1183	Bombay	Dec. 28
Dilston Castle	1389	Bombay	Dec. 30
Sirius	2168	Calcutta	Jan. 10
Orlando	1437	Bombay	Jan. 12
Mirzoleh	1025	Bombay	Jan. 15
Viscogo	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 10

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 330 bundles rod iron, D. Pragjee.

Nebraska, s., 4 cases oilmanstores, Blay and Mackintosh.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 3 cases cochineal, H. Tyeljee; 1 case brandy, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.; 15 cases cabinet ware, Thacker, Vining and Co.; 3 cases drugs and crockery, King, King and Co.; 1 case cutlery, 1 case hardware, and 4 cases soap, C. A. Rehenwa; 4 cases hams, J. Framjee; 1 case hardware P. Nowrojee; 23 bales paper, C. Ebram; 1 case biscuits, 4 cases toys, and 39 packges hardware, T. Adumjee; 9 cases cochineal, N. Soonderjee.

Pembrokeshire, 72 kegs paint of sort, and 10 drums turpentine, A. C. Hybutbhoy; 9 casks paint of sort, and 23 drums linseed oil, A. H. Tyebjee; 784 boxes gunpowder, Blaciwell and Co.; 77 pack-ges paint of sort, T. Abdoolally and Co.; 2 barrels fat, A. Thara; 48 casks empty sodawater bottles, B. M. Punthekey.

Nolraska, s, 4 bales paper, S. Essofbhoy; 2 cases oilmanstores, G. Groom and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 75 cases brandy, E. M. Mackjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 47 bales cotton, N. Anchulashear.

Norah Greame, 503 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Nebraska, s, 16 bales cotton, K. Nanjee; 3 bales hides, H. E. Intaker; 35 bales wool, H. Thackersee.

Nolraska, s, 142 cwts. horns, R. Khimjee; 125 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Manockhund; 32 bales cotton, V. Boonsee and Co.; 187 bales cotton, M. Ismail; 70 bales cotton, B. Dwarkadas; 49 cases hingda, E. H. Fazul and Co.; 50 bales wool, K. Pitamber and Co.; 132 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1 bale wool, S. Manockchund; 50 bales wool, D. Gopejee; 28 bales cotton, B. Surrybhoy.

Golconda, s, 19 bales cotton, A. Blaschock and Co.; 34 bales cotton, K. Ramjee.

Mongolia, s, 174 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

The Foundling, 89 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 115 bales cotton, J. Baloo.

Mahableshwur, 50 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.

St. Olaf, s, 250 cwts. horns, H. Noormahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 81 cases oilsanum, and 12 cases gum, V. Woomersee; 2 Sewa-horns, O. Chandbhoy; 21 cases peacock feathers, H. Noormahomed.

Golconda, s, 24 boxes tea, and 2 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 10 bundles E. teeth, W. Bomanjee; 322 pieces E. teeth, B. Vallybhoy.

Mongolia, s, 6 bales hid-s, F. E. Cama and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Apis, s, 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 120 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.

FOR VERAVEL.

Golconda, s, 50 bales cotton, G. Sieg and Co.

Apis, s, 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis, s, 12 pots rosa oil, 2 cases cardamoms, and 10 packages turmeric, E. Salloon.

FOR HAVRE.

Saladin, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Raikes, Ensign, 1st Belooch Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

Nuttall, Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.

Bixby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

Berry, Quartermaster, 1-3rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Townsend, Assistant Surgeon, 1-3rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Macmullan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Dempster, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2-24th Regiment, on leave, to Secunderabad.

Rose, Captain, 22nd Queen's, on duty, to Belgaum.

Pridham, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Allahabad.

JANUARY 7.

Cooper, Lieut., Surgeon, 6th Madras N.I., to join, to Secunderabad.

Mathews, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

NOTICE.

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Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1872, at 9 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will send a prompt reply to the Printed Notices recently issued.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON—December 29th, at Poona, the wife of Colonel C. T. Aitchison, of a daughter.

NORONHA—January 2nd, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. A. C. Noronha, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—SAMSON—January 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Paton, W. G. Miller, Esq., to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of L. Lawson, Esq.—No cards.

DEATH.

MORLAND—January 7th, at the Lighthouse, Colaba, Alice Mary, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant Henry Morland, late H. M. Indian Navy, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—January 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Anderson, of Pembury, Kent, and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, of a daughter.

BLISS—December 30th, at Dindigul, the wife of Mr. H. W. Bliss, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

CHAMBERLAIN—January 2nd, at Madras, the wife of G. K. Chamberlain, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

COOTE—December 19th, at Seaikote, the wife of E. Eyre Coote, 58th Regiment of a son.

FREEMAN—December 28th, at Lahore, the wife of W. B. Freeman, Supt. Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, of a son.

HILL—December 26th, the wife of Mr. R. Hill, Chemist, Lahore, of a daughter.

LAWLE-S—December 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Lawle-s, of a daughter.

OSBORN—January 2nd, at Morar, the wife of Major George Osborn, of a son.

STUTZ—December 31st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. P. R. Stutz, H. M. Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DACOSTA—BARTLETT—December 29th, at Calcutta, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Edwin William, fifth son of the late Mr. Joseph Francis DaCosta, of the Government Educational Department, to Elizabeth Hawkins, third daughter of Mr. J. H. Bartlett, of Calcutta.

JONES—FULLER—December 28th, at St. John's Church, Cleveland Town, Bangalore, by the Rev. W. W. Gilbert-Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Jones, R. S. C., to Jessie Mary, widow of the late Major W. L. Fuller, R. S. C., and daughter of General J. W. Crowland, Madras Army.

HOLDING—HOWE—December 28th, at the Black Town Church, by the Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., Mr. Alfred Magry Holding to Miss Margaret Leonora Barnett, daughter of Mr. J. F. Howe, M. R. C. S.

HANDY—BRUCE—December 19th, at St. John's, Cawnpore, W. Handy, Esq., Oudh Police, to Blanche Phœbe Bruce, of Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

CROFTON—December 31st, at Serampore, Robert Crofton, Esq., of the Pension Establishment, formerly a Lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, aged 70 years.

MATTHEWS—December 29th, at Benares, William Richard, the second eldest son of R. W. Matthews, Esq., Rampore Factory, of croup, aged two years and four months.

WILLIAMS—December 29th, at the Chaplain's House, Roorkee, Emily Frances Colvin, the dearly loved child of G. R. C. Williams, Esq., B.C.S., Assistant Superintendent, Dehra Doon, age one year and eight months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872.

A BOOK with the title "Western India before and during the Mutinies" must naturally attract the attention of readers in the Bombay Presidency. But we doubt whether the volume just brought out by Sir G. Le Grand Jacob will possess that intense interest which is claimed for it in certain quarters. The object of the book is two fold: *first*, to give an account of the life of a Political Officer in India,—"I have met with no work giving full insight into the duties and responsibilities of Indian Political Officers," &c.; *second*, to show that the great Mutiny of 1857 did extend to the Bombay Presidency. "Blindness and broken health have compelled me to pass over many years in silence, that before entire prostration I might place on record facts connected with the great rising of 1857-58, because, strange to say, they have been denied both in Parliament and by the Press, and, as few of the official documents of the time have seen the light, are generally unknown." Now, with regard to the first object, we are inclined to agree with the reviewer in the *Athenæum* (2nd Dec.) who, in noticing Jacob's book, and "Eastern Experiences" by L. Bowring, says of the latter book—"Works like Mr. Bowring's we have always, and whensoever we will." This is true. It is likewise possible that we may have too much of a good thing Sir George Jacob, it appears, served as a Political officer in Kattywar, Kutch, and Sawuntwaree. The resumé of his labours, which he has given us, may be taken as a fair specimen of an average Political Officer's life, but we doubt whether it deserves the special appellation of a "Record of a trying public Life." To a certain extent every administrative officer in India has a trying life, but if every such officer feels it his duty to publish the record of his service, and to stand before his countrymen "as a witness to facts," then books relating to India will indeed be multiplied. At the present moment there are men doing good work for the State: when they rest from their labours, and lay aside the official pen, will they take up the author's pen, and may we expect to see their works follow them in the shape of neat little volumes issuing from the well known shop in Cornhill? We repeat, it is possible to have too much of a good thing. We have erected a statue in honour of Outram, so some one immediately writes and tells the public we ought to have one in honour of Lang: then another man writes and says that, if we have one in honour of Lang, we ought to have one in honour of Jacob, and so on. The line must be drawn somewhere. And so with books. Twenty years ago, Herbert Edwardes wrote an account of a year's service on the Punjab Frontier, and what a book that is! Written most modestly and yet so graphically, it tells how a vast province full of turbulent tribes was brought to subjection by the hand of peace, while an intriguing rebel was brought to justice by the hand of war. Besides, the book was a novelty. In those days people in England were grossly ignorant of Indian affairs, and were unaware how a vast Empire was being won by a few officers, not less skilful politicians than brave soldiers. It is changed now: the gulf between India and England is passed: Indian affairs are beginning to receive their due share of attention, and the British public knows something of the manifold duties of a political officer. Indian affairs, too, are changed. With our present pious horror of annexation, it is not possible for new kingdoms to be gained, and, for those that are already gained, we have so piled legislation upon legislation, that our officers ought to have chapter and section cut and dried for every official act they perform. Jacob's sketches, it is true, are of a former time, "when Manlius was Consul," and these things were not so. And yet we see from the short record of his service, that, if one dared to leave the beaten path, he was liable to the "severest censure" from Government.

Though we agree with the *Athenæum* that at the present day Eastern experiences are quite plentiful enough, yet we must say that Sir George Jacob's sketches are very entertaining. It is absurd to call them (as the writer in the *Athenæum* does) "the political history of Western India during the first half of this century." They are nothing of the kind. Leaving for the present the question of the Mutiny, we have an account of three political positions in which the General found himself (at Wudwan, at Limree, and at Joonagur), and the tact and acumen which he showed in each predicament. Added to these are several anecdotes and discursive remarks on our administration, our over-taxation, and legislation. So much for the political history of Western India! Of the three sketches, mentioned above, the most amusing is the "Plots and counterplots," which occurred at Limree. These will be found in chapters 3 and 4 of the volume. The General's style is not very lucid, and to enjoy the story one really wants paper and pencil to jot down the leading personages and their parts as the plot thickens. As instances of involved sentences, we may refer to page 23. "A douceur of a lakh of rupees (10,000*l.*) was promised as a nuzzerana for the new Political Agent, Mr. E——, to his moonshee acting chief native functionary, a very able fellow, and high in his master's confidence, named Lutf Ali." Or, again, page 34—"Unfortunately during all this time, Mr. E—— or his moonshee corresponded directly with the Durbar instead of through me, which had a most prejudicial effect on my endeavours to convince them" (the Durbar?) "of my impartiality, and this was rendered still more difficult by the trial then going on at the neighbouring station of Ahmedabad of the Judge of the District, Mr. Grant, by a Commission which called on me to examine the Limree Minister, Methoo Mehta, on matter pertaining thereto, the Judge's assistant, Mr. W. E. Frere, having been directed to prosecute." We should like to know what an intelligent native at a Bombay University examination would make of the above sentence! At page 39 we find that the author appears to be ignorant of the difference between "heir apparent" and "heir presumptive." One curious point struck us in reading these "Plots and Counterplots." The General, who has always borne such a character for straightforward honesty, is not less straightforward in his writing. He gives names, dates, facts, without any attempt at disguise, but in the chapters detailing the Limree *fiasco* there is one individual who is honoured with an initial only. The Political Agent is a certain "Mr. E——" (whoever that may be), and the author gives one to understand, though he does not say so outright, that this officer took a bribe of £10,000! The money was certainly paid, and repaid. Perhaps Mr. E—— is still alive, and the author refrained from being more explicit through a desire to spare the feelings of his quondam chief. "*O tempora! O mores!*" We may dismiss the incident from our mind with the reflection that we of the present day are not as other men were, or *perhaps* that the native Durbars of to-day are wiser in their generation, and that India is not as of yore a Tom Tiddler's ground full of pagoda-trees waiting to be shaken. Passing over the several anecdotes and discursive remarks given by Sir George Jacob (with many of the remarks we most heartily agree), we come to the chief object of the volume, the relation of the part which the Bombay Presidency, or the southern portion thereof, took in the great Mutiny of 1857-58.

The *Athenæum* considers the book in this respect as "the most important contribution to the history of Western India during the mutinies, which has yet, in a popular form, been made public." As we are not aware of any previous popular account of the history of that period, it is a somewhat ill-judged expression to call Sir George Jacob's book "the most important contribution." We are perfectly able to sympathise with the gallant author. He fears that Kaye's History of the Sepoy War may never be completed, or that, if the work is ever finished, he may by then have 'passed away to where beyond these voices there is peace.' So he wishes to join the fray *now*: he scents the battle from afar; he sees that there will probably be an attempt to give all the glory to Bengal, and to pass over with a calm contempt the dangers undergone, and the pluck shewn by the officers in the Western Presidency, so he hastens to stand before his countrymen and to testify to them of some of the events in that dread time, in which he took a leading part—"*Quorum pars magna fui.*" And yet we are inclined to doubt the wisdom of such a course. We know of no reason why Kaye's history should not be completed, and before the last words are written there must be some mention of Bombay and the share she bore in the struggle. It *may* be that Sir John Kaye is inclined to give but a scanty place to this portion of his work, but at any rate he bears the character of being a truthful historian, and no doubt if furnished with the few pages, which have now been given to the public, he would have welded them into his present work giving all due praise to Sir George Jacob, having also in greater proportion the pen of a ready writer than his brother knight. For, as to the actual facts, there can *now* be no real doubt. The Mutiny did extend to Bombay; that has been long establish d, and indeed it is chiefly to Sir George Jacob that the Bombay wearers of the Mutiny medal are indebted for the honour they bear. The rising of the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, and poor Manson's murder by the Nurgoon Chief, are facts—alas! sad facts of history.

We alluded above to the review in the *Athenæum*. The writer differs from Sir George Jacob in that officer's estimate of native Indian character. His remarks are so original, that they deserve to be read in full. We cannot forbear from giving one quotation. "You see an honourable member of Council in his place at the Council table decently clothed, and debating about taxes, municipal and administrative reform; and you have just before seen him stark naked in a passion of tears, before his gods—'Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the sin of my soul, and my soul's desire after freedom from sin.'" How mistaken some of us have hitherto been! And how charming to think that the readers of the *Athenæum* have such a Gamaliel at whose feet they can sit, and learn of the religious enthusiasm of our honourable members of Council!

THE Home Government are preparing a comprehensive measure of sanitary reform.

THE first volume of Mr. Forster's admirable life of Charles Dickens has passed through three editions in six days.

IT is rumoured that Government will probably grant a pardon to both Ameer Khan and Tobaruck Ali.

THE Government of India is said by a correspondent of the Agra paper to be negotiating with Maharajah Sciudia for the exchange of Neemuch.

MR. A. ROGERS, Revenue Commissioner, N.D., and lately acting member of Council, and Mr. Manning, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, arrived by the mail steamer yesterday.

ADMIRAL SHADWELL has arrived at Singapore and relieved Sir Henry Kellett of the command of the China squadron. Sir Henry Kellett was to have left Singapore by the s.s. Ocean last week.

THE Bengal Committee of the International Exhibition for 1872 having allotted Rs. 1,000 for obtaining casts of the sculptures of the Buddhist caves at Khandagiri, Mr. Locke, of the School of Arts, has gone to Orissa to take the casts.

THE detachments of British troops which were sent out from England to join their regiments in China and the Straits, have all been landed at Singapore, in consequence of the late serious disturbances there amongst the Chinese.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab proceeded on tour on the morning of the 1st inst. He will proceed to Kapurthala, Puttiala, and Delhi. After that he intends to come back to visit the Baree Doab Canal, and make a tour in the Umritsar district.

THE *Indian Mirror* intimates that it is not intended at present to introduce English sacred music into the Brahma Mandir, but simply to render the native hymns chanted there more solemn and sweet with the accompaniment of an English organ.

THE collections of income tax in Bengal for the year 1869-70 amounted, we observe, to Rs. 33,66,181. The demand under schedule A. was Rs. 35,25,869, of which sum Rs. 29,13,021 was realised. The largest collections were in Calcutta, where Rs. 10,19,145 was realised; the next largest in Tirhoot, which produced Rs. 1,38,190.

ANOTHER accident is reported to have happened to the Government buildings at Sagar. This time it is only the roof of a skittle alley that has fallen in, fortunately without injuring any one. A fall of rain on the previous evening is said to have caused the collapse.

THE latest rumour at Madras regarding Lord Napier's stay in India is an old one renewed—namely, that Lord Napier has had his tenure of office as Governor of Madras extended by another year, but that he will leave for England in the current month, and return again in March next, the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot being "acting Governor" in the meanwhile.

A DURBAR was to have been held by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, at Lucknow, on Thursday, for the purpose of presenting the Nawab Mohsinood Dowlah, Bahadoor, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The Nawab, who is in very infirm health, was to leave for the Camp at Delhi immediately after the ceremony.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, is spending his furlough in preparing for publication a new edition of his "Gaedelica," which was first printed for private circulation only, and also for the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, "The Feliré of Aengus the Culdee," with a translation and notes.

THE Camp of Exercise has proved useful in a way but little expected. When clearing the ground for the camp of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, 45 venomous rock snakes were killed, not, however, before a sowar had been bitten. In clearing the ground for the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, ten cobras and six rock snakes were killed. The sowar bitten died on the following day.

THE Viceroy purposes reaching Delhi at day break on Monday. The chief engagements there will be a review and sundry other military manœuvres on a large scale, a Durbar for native Chiefs, and a ball given by His Excellency in the Metcalfe Hall. The departure is fixed for the 11th, in order that Calcutta may be made early on the 13th, upon which date the King of Siam is looked for.

MR. STUART HOGG has applied for twenty months' leave of absence to England. The *Pioneer* thinks that the appointment of Mr. J. B. Roberts to officiate as Chairman of the Justices would be received, there can be no doubt, with general satisfaction by the inhabitants of Calcutta; and that the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the signitaries of the Roberts memorial would appear to point to such a conclusion.

MR. GORE, C.E., who visits India as the Engineer and Agent of several influential and wealthy capitalists, who are seeking to obtain permission to lay down tramways in the streets of the presidential towns, had an interview with the Governor-General on Saturday last for the purpose of explaining to His Excellency the plans and models of street railways as now being constructed in London, Brussels, Madrid, and other European cities.

THE *Englishman* has the following paragraph:—"It is, we understand, very doubtful whether, after all, Babu Shama Charan De will probably proceed to England to be examined by the Parliamentary Committee, the ostensible reason being the opinion of his medical advisers that at his advanced period of life the journey would be attended with danger to his health. This is, we think, to be regretted by the public, if not by the Financial Department, as the Babu would probably be able to give information which is unlikely to be elicited from the European heads of the department."

THERE will be but little further opportunity for disputes between Mr. Coryton, Recorder of Rangoon, and the Calcutta High Court, regarding their respective powers, for we notice that at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held at Calcutta on Tuesday last, a bill was introduced to regulate the Courts in British Burmah, by which the relationship between the High Court of Calcutta and the Courts of Burmah are definitely settled. The bill states clearly in which cases the Calcutta High Court is to have superintendence over the Judge of Rangoon.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from one of the Columns of the Looshai Expeditionary Force:—

From General Brownlow, C.B., 30th December.—We have reached the hill marked on the map, Savoonga. Since my last telegram four more villages have been destroyed. Our next move will be on Sylhoo Savoong, head quarters of the Chief of the Sylhoos, and except one which we pass on the road, the furthest and only remaining village of the tribes. It will be my most advanced post and depôt in this direction.

AMONG the passengers in the P. and O. steamer Pekin, now on her voyage to Shanghai, are seven officers of the Prussian Army, who are proceeding to Japan to fulfil an engagement entered into with the Government, to reorganise the Japanese Army on the Prussian model. This little band of Moltke's disciples is under the charge of Herr Keppen, a gentleman who has resided for some time in Japan, and who now holds the rank of Major in the Japanese Army. The other officers represent every branch of the Prussian service,—Artillery, Engineering, Infantry, Cavalry, and Medical.

WE (*Madras Mail*) learn that in the suit brought by Hashmadad Khan against Lord Mayo and Sir William Grey in the Queen's Bench, the latter gentleman, on his return to England, took out a *rule nisi* to show cause why his name, as one of the defendants, should not be struck out, as he acted under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. But the Queen's Bench held that every man was responsible for his own acts, even if he had acted under orders, and that, therefore, he could not claim exemption.

GOVERNMENT have issued an order to the effect that the Public Works Establishments in the Punjab are to be reduced by Rs. 108,000 per annum during the next official year, and "A Humble Clerk" writes to the Lahore paper pointing out that there are many divisions in the province, especially in the Irrigation and Railway branches, where all the hands from the executive down to the lowest sub-overseer have really nothing to do, but to draw their salaries monthly. On these, he thinks, the axe should fall and not on such divisions, and not on the hard-worked clerks and subordinates at or close to the head-quarters of the Government.

REFERRING to the fact that a Press Association, consisting of the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and a few other Australian papers, have succeeded in getting a Telegram Copyright Bill passed, securing to them a monopoly of their sub-marine messages for 24 hours after publication, a Calcutta contemporary takes occasion to mention that Mr. Reuter has been endeavouring to effect the same protection for himself, or rather for those members of the Indian Press who subscribe to his agency. Mr. Collins, the manager of Reuter's Indian Agency, visited Calcutta recently with a view to seeing what could be done to effect this object, and our contemporary informs us that communication was had with the Government of India, who very favourably received Mr. Collins's representations.

THE deadly fever which annually creates such havoc in certain parts of Bengal has again broken out with its accustomed virulence in the Burdwan, Hooghly, and Nuddea districts. "The mortality occasioned by this disease within the last ten years has been so serious" (says the *Englishman*), "that it is no longer possible for Government to delude itself with the belief that it is discharging its duty to the public by sending a native doctor with a few ounces of quinine to the afflicted villages; the time has now come when the matter must be energetically dealt with at the fountain-head. All parties agree in saying that decayed drainage channels and marshy swamps are the concomitants of the disease wherever it has appeared, and whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the cause of the fever, there can be no doubt but that in Europe it would be considered that proper system of drainage was the only effectual remedy."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Mofussil contemporary says that relief is still much needed to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. Those who had almost built up the mud walls of their houses, were greatly distressed by the heavy rain which came pouring down on the night of the 22nd ult., and which continued till the next evening. There are, it appears, a number of families still exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and there is great murmuring amongst the poorer classes regarding the distribution of relief, which should be carried out with all caution on the part of the authorities. The crops are springing up beautifully, the recent rains having assisted much towards their growth. It is distressing to hear of as well as to see hundreds of poor people with clothes on them scarcely sufficient to cover their decency of a morning shivering as it afflicted with ague, anxiously looking out for the rising of the sun to bask in.

THE *Indian Daily News*, which recently published an article on the unsuitableness of Morar as a military station, and the unhealthiness of the 11th Regiment, stationed there, now informs us that Dr. Muir has sent all the men who can be moved into the fort, and by invaliding to the hills and to England the remainder, it is hoped to cook a cleanish health-bill for the present, possibly for some little time to come. "For a while," remarks our contemporary, "the head-quarters of the 11th will appear healthy. They may have sick at sea, at Kassowlie, or in the fort, but Morar itself will escape blame for a season. Is this, then, the object? Is there nothing higher involved than in keeping up appearances? Are lives to be sacrificed, constitutions to be destroyed, a regiment of British infantry to be reduced to a condition of fatuity, because it is sought to impose upon the public the impression that Morar is a healthy station? Lord Napier may have selected the site; but we are quite certain that he will not thank Dr. Muir for upholding, at such cost, the salubrity of Morar."

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent, telegraphing on the evening of Dec. 14, gives the following news regarding the reorganisation of the French army:—"The Commission for the reorganization of the army is busily employed in finding a means of dispensing with the system of providing substitutes in all its forms. It is believed that they will adopt a measure according to which young men possessed of fortune, and who cannot be spared from their homes, will only remain for one year in the military service, maintaining and equipping themselves during that period at their own expense. The same concession will be made to poor men who cannot be spread from their homes, but in this case at the expense of the State. This measure will be confined to a small percentage of the contingent and guarded by guarantees for absolute impartiality. Lay teachers will also be exempted from more than one year's service. General Charton has lodged a scheme which will probably be employed as the basis of negotiation between the Government and the Commissioner.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, 11th December, Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that the Council intended to address the Foreign Office, with a view of arranging, either directly from the Foreign Office, or through co-operation between the Foreign Office and the Society, some means of communicating with Dr. Livingstone, either by sending messengers into the interior of Africa, and offering a reward of 100 guineas to any African who will bring back a letter in Dr. Livingstone's handwriting to the sea-coast, or by organizing a direct expedition, headed by some experienced and well-qualified European, who should himself penetrate to the point where Dr. Livingstone is supposed to be. Mr. Rassam said his experience in Abyssinia convinced him that the best plan would be to send native messengers; but Captain Rigby, who for many years officially resided at Zanzibar, said it would be impossible to get a messenger into the interior and back. He thought the only means of communicating with the great traveller was by a small armed expedition under an experienced European. The president said that the Council, feeling that the loss of 50 or 100 guineas would be nothing compared with the object to be gained, had thought it desirable that the plan of messengers should be tried first, and, if it failed, then the more serious expedition might be resorted to.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published on Saturday, notifies that Her Most Gracious Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on His Highness the Rao of Kutch the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and by her Royal Warrant to dispense with the personal investiture, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to him by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy, Grand Master of the Order, is pleased to direct that Major General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., commanding Northern Division of the Army; Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esquire, C.S.I., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division of the Presidency; Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, Es

arrangements for winter stocks, but mainly it is because advertisers knew it was of no use inserting puffs that nobody would read. On the other hand, the sale of newspapers was enormous. The publication went on all day long, and W. H. Smith, of the Strand, added something like 50 per cent. to his orders for the provinces In the case of one journal I know he sent notice on the evening of that day when the dangerous relapse of the Prince was first known, that he should want 27,000 additional copies the following morning, his average demand being 60,000. Every morning journal devoted about nine or ten columns to the Prince's illness. Indeed, on Monday last the *Times* presented a spectacle to which I can recall nothing parallel. It had only two leaders, neither of them a column in length, and they were both about the one absorbing subject. Perhaps I need hardly add that the stock markets reflected the prevailing sentiment with their usual fidelity. Consols fell about ½ on the first announcement of a dangerous relapse, and they fluctuated to and fro under the influence of the various bulletins, just as a thermometer would respond to the temperature of the moment.

On Monday night last when a fatal issue was momentarily expected, as well as on the Friday night previous, every editor in London, I suppose, slept on the office premises to be prepared for any contingency. The leaders in anticipation of death had all been written and corrected with special care: the memoirs were ready; so were the black edged forms for the paper, and even the placards with a deep fringe of mourning. Again and again the death was reported, but the chief sinners in these cases were the special correspondents at Lynn and Sandringham, who certainly developed the sensation element to perfection. The *Daily News* was represented at Sandringham by Forbes, the *Standard* by Woods (son of Nicholas Woods, formerly of the *Times*), the *Telegraph* by Turner, the *Observer* by Clement Scott, while the *Times* and *Telegraph* were in addition jointly represented by the most accomplished correspondent of all—Ernest Hart, the eye surgeon, a philanthropist of high professional repute, and a personal friend of Sumner. His despatches were cautious and on the whole encouraging: those to the *Daily News* and the *Echo* (for our half-penny friend had also a correspondent at Sandringham), were distinguished by a ghoul-like eagerness to anticipate the worst, and by a revolting intrusion into the sanctities of private grief. Once and again the zealous representatives of the journals telegraphed to their chiefs that the Prince's end was approaching, that his case was desperate, that there was no hope, and that his relatives had been summoned to the bed-side to take the last farewell. These despatches must have been founded on mere guess work or on a misinterpretation of some remark that fell from one of the Royal servants, for down to the last not one of them proved correct. Here they once or twice gave cause for reports that the Prince had died. On Sunday night last one of these reports was started in Fleet Street, based on a sensational telegram in the *Daily News*! A crowd of people at that time filled the street, occupying nearly all the space between the *Daily News* advertisement office and the *Standard* office at the foot of Shoe Lane, the *Daily Telegraph* office being just midway between these two points. It happened that the conductors of the *Telegraph* received a message announcing that the Prince was, if any thing, a little better, and they at once put out a placard, stating this bare fact. The crowd, whose feelings had been strained to a painful degree of tension, welcomed the notification with tremendous cheers, and then, having some energy to spare, vented it on an ill-conditioned youth who was silly enough to hurrah for the supposed fate of the Prince and for the prospect of a republic. The fellow who probably meant no harm, but was simply an ass, was bonnetted, hustled, and kicked within an inch of his life. This was one of the incidents showing the popular feeling, but I could give them by the dozen.

What, it may be asked, was the cause of the astounding explosion of national sentiment evoked by the Prince's illness? Of course there was much natural sympathy for a young man laid prostrate by a wasting disease during the very flush and glory of his early manhood, likely to be snatched from wife, children, mother, and near relatives, and to be robbed by death of the magnificent heritage to which in the fulness of time he should have attained. But when we have allowed for this, for the feeling of awe with which the multitude regard the shadow of death when it is thrown over one born in the purple and heir to a splendid destiny, and for the attraction which a purely historical character of the event has over the popular imagination, we have not yet accounted for the wealth of affectionate sympathy that was lavished on the princely sufferer. The loyalty, as distinguished from the mere awe and morbid curiosity, was, I have no hesitation in saying, aroused to unwonted force by the events of the last few months. The recent discreditable assaults, not merely on the monarchical principle, but on the members of the reigning House, produced an immense effect, exactly the opposite of that which the agitators intended. Dilke, Odger, Bradlaugh, the republican rump at the "Hole-in-the-Wall," the seditious platforms in Ireland, worked late and early, with the only result that they excited wide-spread contempt, deepening into disgust, and latterly into irritation. It had become almost unsafe for one of these men to hold a public meeting, without provoking riot and bloodshed, and the public mind was in this state when the Prince's illness at once opened up a channel for the display of the hoarded sympathy and attachment. Everybody would not like to go to a crowded meeting to hiss Dilke or throw a rotten egg at him, but everybody could show an interest in the Prince, and, by implication, in the Royal family and the Throne as a cherished institution. A witty friend of mine said the other day pungently enough that on the door of the water closet at Londesborough House, where the Prince caught his now historic illness, should be inscribed the words, "This closet restored the monarchy in the affections of the English people." My friend was a republican, so you will understand while you pardon his coarse way of putting it. The language expressed the republican idea of the political institution; but of course it would be at once more accurate and more refined to say that the illness revealed the actual character of the English nation and showed our handful of democrats what self deluded interpreters of opinion they were. The effect has been scarcely less marked on the Continent. French republicans speak of our loyalty and our well-ordered freedom with surprise and respect; French monarchists exult in the display of loyal feeling by a nation that has known how to reconcile monarchy and popular liberty.

It had been reported by the *Times* that Parliament was summoned for the 23rd of January, but there is no foundation for the statement. Nothing has been decided, and now that the Prince seems likely to recover there may be no necessity to assemble the Legislature before the usual time. Political discussion is for the time quite in abeyance.

We hear to-day by telegraph from Washington that the mixed Commission under the recent Treaty to receive claims by British subjects against the United States has decided that the American Government is not liable for the debts contracted by the Confederate authorities. This shuts out the unfortunate holders of the Confederate loan who have for years allowed themselves to be buoyed up by fallacious hopes of a different issue. Nothing else was ever to have been expected. Indeed I am told to-day by a personal friend of the Marquis of Ripon, who was in Washington during the whole period of the negotiations, that it was pre arranged that these claims should be rejected, though the Commission was to go through the form of inviting *all* claims. I don't suppose the Marquis will admit this, but I have no doubt of it nevertheless. Lord Granville was pointedly asked the question some months ago, and declined to answer it. I do not blame the Americans for pronouncing the claims of people who lent money to the rebels inadmissible; for I think in their place we should have done something very similar, but the fact remains that it is a settled part of our present policy to please the Americans by eating as much dirt as possible, and we all wish the business were well over. The next act of the comedy will be performed at Geneva, where Sir Alexander Cockburn has gone as our Commissioner. There too an unconditional capitulation is prearranged, though I don't believe the Chief Justice is a party to it.

The illness of the Prince of Wales affected business in a very marked way, particularly on the Stock Exchange, and his improvement has reversed the tendency. The funds are up again, and every thing is good. Yesterday the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount, and that also helped to improve matters. The rate is now 3 per cent, which is however still above the open market figure, and the Bank may have to go yet lower to get business. Partly through the cheapness of money, and partly through the improved demand at Manchester for yarns and some cloths, cotton has been very active during the week, and the sales have been large with a gradual advance in price. Should the accounts from the Eastern markets become more favourable after the turn of the year, as seems to be anticipated, we shall have great animation in the staple in a month or two, and I see not the slightest chance of an unfavourable reaction.

The Indian Telegraph companies have now dropped the ten words message per cable with the charge of £3 10s. and have fallen back on the one charge of £4 10s. for twenty words. I hinted at the possibility of this change about two months ago in a letter alluding to the intended Telegraphic Conference at Rome. The Conference has now finished its labours, and this charge of £4 10s. is the chief boon it has conferred on India.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Friday, 166 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

SURAT.—We observe that a number of cases have accumulated in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.—The presentation of prizes will take place at the Diocesan Schools, Love Lane, on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. All friends of the schools are invited to attend.

APPEALS AGAINST HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—We understand that a number of appeals have been presented to the Court of Petty Sessions against some assessment of properties by the Municipal Commissioner.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—We learn from a reliable source that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, retires from the Bench in July next.

BEGGARS' TRICKS.—A correspondent of a native contemporary complains that many beggars impudently insist on being given alms by the shop-keepers of Surat; and when they refuse, they practise self-torture to excite compassion.

MR. F. BUXTON, C. E., was presented by Sir Richard Temple at the Drawing-room held by the Viceroy and Countess of Mayo on the 20th ultimo, he not having been able to attend at the Levée, and having satisfactorily accounted for his absence.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.—The native papers recommend Government to explain to the people by means of handbills, &c., in the various vernacular languages, the real object of the Census which is to be taken on the night of the 21st February next.

ILLNESS OF THE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Mysal, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao, is so seriously ill, that Dr. Bhau Dajee has been telegraphed for to attend on him. The learned Doctor left this for Baroda on Friday morning.

MURDER OF A PARSEE AT TARAPORE.—We learn that a Parsee employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was murdered by his brother on Friday night last at Tarapore, in the Surat collectorate. The murderer has been arrested by the police.

A WARNING TO PARENTS.—A Portuguese boy, aged about five years, named Antone Androse, had his clothes ignited by some matches which he was playing with. He received severe burns on the chest and arms, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's office, Rampart Row, concerning the death of a Hindoo whose body was found lying in a drain at the Churney road on Thursday. The jury found that the man had died from pleuro pneumonia.

A FIRE broke out about 11 o'clock on Saturday night last in a range of cadjan huts, occupied chiefly by washermen, situated in Currelwady, Girgaum Road. The huts, about seven or eight in number, were destroyed before any assistance could be rendered. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 150.

WARNING TO NACODAS OF VESSELS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Oomber Jeewa was charged with being the nacoda or master of a vessel from which a quantity of sand was thrown into the Boree Bunder basin. He pleaded, guilty, and was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT BY AN ACTOR.—Alexander Cameron, an actor, was charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with stealing two books, one wooden stool, and four annas in cash, the property of one Mahomed Nathoo. Prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—On Thursday last, Captain Henry Morland, the Provincial Grand Master, accompanied by some of his officers, proceeded to Poona to inspect the Lodges working under the Scotch Constitution. They visited Lodge "St. Andrews in the East," the new Master of which, Wor. Bro. Wakeman, was installed in office by the Rt Wor. the Provincial Grand Master. On Friday, on their return from Poona, they visited Lodge "Barton" at Lanowlee, where they were most cordially received, and returned to Bombay on Saturday last.

LODGE "RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA."—On Saturday last, a large gathering of Freemasons took place at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, to witness the installation of Bro. Darashah Ruttonjee Chijjur as the Worshipful Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" for this year. In the unavoidable absence of the Provincial Grand Master, the ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama, the Substitute Provincial Grand Master, assisted by Wor. Bro. Glidden, the Provincial Grand Secretary The new Master of the Lodge then invested his principal officers with the jewels of their respective ranks, as follows—Wor. Bro. J. D Wadia, Deputy Master; Bro. Perozshah M. Mehta, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Senior Warden; Bro. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Junior Warden; Bro. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Treasurer; Bro. Rustomjee J. Nadirshah, Secretary; Bro. R. N. Khory, Senior Deacon; Bro. B. F. Lallee, Junior Deacon; and Bro. H. Suntok, Inner Guard. At the banquet-table, the usual constitutional toasts were taken, among which that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was most enthusiastically received.

MISSIONARIES.—We are glad to mention the return of the Rev. Gavin Martin, of the Rajpootana Mission, from Europe, after an absence of eight months. He is accompanied by two new missionaries, the Rev. G. MacAlister and Dr. Sommerville. May the Lord strengthen his servants and enable them long to witness for him in this land.—*Bombay Guardian.*

NATIVE CONVERTS.—From the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Kurrachee, we hear that a Brahmin, the adopted son of a Bawa, has been admitted by baptism into the Native Church there. He has made great sacrifices to become a Christian, and it is hoped that he will prove a devoted and useful follower of the Lord Jesus. We also learn that the Parsee whose baptism by the Romanists we lately mentioned, had previously been an applicant for reception into the church under Mr. Sheldon's care, and was rejected. This was two days before his reception by the Romanists.—*Ibid.*

CAMATEEPOORA CHURCH.—A church has lately been built in Kamateepoora, Bombay, for the Native Christians under the care of the S. P. G It was 'consecrated' by the Bishop of Bombay on Wednesday last. It is built of stone, and will accommodate about 100 persons. We do not admire the structure. The walls are carried up from a narrow base to a great height, and the space wanted on the ground is put on high, above the heads of the congregation, doubling the tax upon the preacher's lungs. The architects of Bombay do not seem to be very happy in their designs of church edifices. We hope, however, that the blessing of God may none the less abundantly rest on those who shall gather within the walls of this edifice, and that they may be guided into all truth.—*Ibid.*

HINDOO MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—On Wednesday last, one hundred and seventy-five marriage ceremonies were performed in the city of Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CHINCHWUD FAIR.—This fair commenced on the 30th ultimo, and lasted till the 3rd instant. There was a very large gathering this year. The number of Brahmins fed during the fair is said to have been nearly seven thousand. The lady in charge of the Chinchwud Sowasthan adopted a son of the Tidhlekkar house, although there is one living. Great feasts were entertained on this occasion of a disturbance taking place amongst the Brahmins, owing to this adoption, but everything passed off quietly, through the excellent arrangements of the police made by the Haveilee chief constable.—*Ibid.*

DISTURBANCE AT KONDUNPOOR FAIR.—We understand that a *melee* took place at Kondunpoor on the 1st instant, between the policemen who were on duty and the villagers. This we believe is the second time the villagers have assaulted the police during the fair. The case against the Police Patell of Kondunpoor, and certain villagers, is under investigation before the First Class Subordinate Magistrate of Haveilee. The Police Patell is said to be the ringleader, as he severely beat and assaulted the policemen. If this be true, we hope that the Magistrate of the District will punish him as he deserves.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceanic, 1,903 tons and 450 h.p., Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. A. Brownlow and son. Mr. Bailey.
Mr. Friswell. Mrs. E. J. Horsfall.
Mrs. Eales. Mr. M. Baker.
Mr. Burnett. Lieutenant S. Maude.
Mr. T. Coates.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr. Morris. Mr. J. K. Radcliffe.
Sir Colley H. Scotland. Mr. J. A. Anderson
Colonel Miles.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr. Gray. Miss Scott.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BERTRAM RIGBY, from Calcutta to London, has put into St. Vincent's, on fire; and is discharging.

THE BARQUE VIRGINIA, 863 tons, Captain Mineman, arrived yesterday with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, Aug. 30.

THE CHARLES BAL, Liverpool to Bombay, stranded on 6th December near Tromsoe. Assistance had been sent, and she has commenced to discharge.

THE s. s. PHLOX, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on the 6th instant for the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Ratnagherry —Assistant Surgeon T. S. Meir. For Goa—Dr. J. G. DaCunha, and ten deck passengers.

ADVICES from the Mauritius report that the Clyde had sailed for Bombay with 2,690,784 lbs. sugar, the Knight Commander with 4,131,411 lbs. sugar, Colonel Fytche with 1,145,409 lbs. sugar, Isabella with 1,818,689 lbs. sugar, and the ships Red Gauntlet, 1,072 tons, and Middlesex, 1, 200 tons, were loading.

THE s. s. ASIA, 1,073 tons, Captain D. MacCallum, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Josiah Dow, Mr. J. B. Ribson, Major and Mrs. Standon and four children, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. SOUTH TYNE, Hallett, from Newcastle for Liverpool and Bombay (part cargo), struck on South Scroby Sand during thick fog, 10th inst., and remained; assisted off next morning; agreement 1000*l*. Had thrown overboard more than 100 tons coal; had lost four anchors and chains. The vessel, it is believed, is not damaged.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 44 m	3 9		2 11 m	2 2
9 7 a	6 7	Monday..... 8	3 16 a	7 10
19 41 m	4 5		4 4 m	2 8
9 54 a	7 4	Tuesday..... 9	4 7 a	8 8
10 32 m	5 0		4 53 m	3 4
11 42 a	7 9	Wednesday ... 10	5 56 a	9 1
11 27 m	5 4		5 44 m	3 11
...	...	Thursday 11	5 47 a	9 0
19 22 m	8 0		6 34 m	4 7
0 21 a	8 1	Friday 12	6 35 a	8 6
1 1 m	7 9		7 20 m	4 11
1 11 a	8 1	Saturday... ... 13	7 21 a	7 6
1 53 m	7 4		8 1 m	4 11
2 3 a	8 1	Sunday 14	8 8 a	6 1

New Moon—10th, 7h 43m. P.M.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On Saturday afternoon the annual exhibition of the Grant Medical College was held in one of the College classrooms. There was a numerous company of well-known gentlemen present. The Hon. Mr. Tucker occupied the chair.

The Acting Principal, Dr. Sylvester, addressed the meeting as follows :—

The twenty-sixth year of the College closed on 30th of last September. It was remarkable for the numerous changes which occurred in the professorial staff; almost every month saw the exit of an old or brought a new Professor.

The changes were as follows :—

In February—Mr. Dymock returned and resumed charge of the chair of Pathology from Dr Arnott, who had acted for him.

In March—Dr. Young resigned the chair of Botany on account of sickness. And in the same month Dr. Jeon Ward returned from furlough and resumed charge of his chair—that of Midwifery.

In April—Mr. Rose, Professor of Hygiene, proceeded on sick-leave to Europe for twelve months, and the vacancy was temporarily filled by Dr. Smith.

In May—Mr. Stedman vacated the chair of Medicine for a two years' furlough to England, and was succeeded by Dr. Hunter. This arrangement caused a vacancy in Hunter's chair of Physiology, which was filled by Dr. Cook, who assumed the acting duties connected with it in June.

In June—Dr. Knapp was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum in place of Dr. Gray, who was nominated Secretary and Curator of the Government Central Museum. Dr. Gray was also appointed to the vacated chair of Botany as more in unison with his taste.

The chair of Materia Medica, which by a recent Government decision had been join d to the duties of Principal Medical Store-keeper, was given to the late Surgeon Lisk, who took charge on the 7th June, and died in the same month. Mr. Dymock succeeded him, and thus necessitating another change in the Pathological chair.

In July—Dr Arnott, who had previously acted for Mr. Dymock, was permanently appointed to it.

In October—Mr. Hunter, Principal of the College and Acting Professor of Medicine, proceeded on furlough to Europe, and I was appointed his successor, thus creating a vacancy in the subjects of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery which I had taught for five years. Assistant Surgeon G. A. Macmichie was appointed to act for me in the month of December last.

By Dr. Lalor's death I lost a friend, and the College, a man who would have distinguished himself as a teacher.

Dr. Gray, always a favourite with his colleagues and pupils, has not entirely dissevered his connection with the College, but teaches a subject to which he is devoted.

During the peri d under report seventy-five graduates and an undergraduate of the Grant College course passed their three years examination, and three from causes unknown have left us.

Sixty-nine Hospital Apprentices were instructed, and of these, six who had completed their three years course passed the ten examination and were promoted to the grade of assistant apothecary. Of the remainder, four resigned, twenty six were discharged as disqualified or for irregularities of conduct or insufficient attention to their studies.

Forty Vernacular Students and thirty-eight Native Medical Pupils received instruction from the Marathi teachers: of these, six passed their final examination, five absented themselves, twenty-three were discharged during term, four for desultory attendance or incapacity, and two died.

One Assistant Apothecary attended under provision of G. G. O. No 392, dated 17th June 1868, and two Subordinate Medical Officers by order of the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department.

Four Nurses were trained theoretically and practically as Midwives, and the expense borne by the sister of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

The examinations for ascertaining the qualifications of these variously called grades of Students resulted as follows :—

UNIVERSITY L. M. DEGREE.

Six senior students presented themselves and all passed.

In the First Class.—Kruhowandas Mooldhund Shah, and Robert Bedford.

In the Second Class.—Shantaram Venayek Kuntuk, D. B. Vallee, Kassum Veerjee Patell, and Jeroomo Da Gama.

FOR THE 1ST PASS L. M. EXAMINATION.

Twenty-two junior students who had fulfilled the curriculum desired to undergo examination; five were disallowed certificates, some on account of sickness, sixteen were examined, and of these nine passed as follows :—

In first Division.—Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavedeker.

In the Second Division.—Ganesh Ramchunder Desai, Dhurmajee Ganesh Kamut, A. M. De Souza, Nassarwanji Nowrosji Khambata, Goculbai Burjorji Kandawala, Yeswant Pandurang Godambe, N. S. De Costa, and J. Pereira.

The remaining seven failed to satisfy the examiners in Anatomy and Materia Medica were the branches in which these unsuccessful candidates were deficient. My predecessor's efforts to procure the services of a demonstrator in Anatomy were, I am glad to say, successful; and Mr. Lisk has presided over this department in the Materia Medica, and Medicine, was appointed in February last: his zeal is a guarantee that future graduates will possess a greater knowledge of Practical Anatomy. It was almost beyond the power of the Professor to give all the assistance needed by students while dissecting. It is peculiarly the habit of native students to learn Anatomy from book and plate, and, so learnt, it cannot be remembered. Demonstration, therefore, becomes of greater importance than lectures.

The final examination of the Hospital Apprentices class was conducted by the Principal and Professors. Of nine candidates who had completed the prescribed college course—

Six were pronounced qualified, viz., J. Huntley, E. Loane, F. C. De Souza, J. Webb, J. Whelan, & Barnard.

During the past year a Government order has directed that all apprentices in future joining the College shall produce certificates of having passed the 5th Standard of Government schools—the certificate to be dated not more than one year before application: this very necessary order will ensure us students with a better education. Under the old system the preliminary examination was entrusted to regimental committees, and lads were sent us with a most insufficient amount of knowledge.

The examination of Vernacular Pupils was conducted by vernacular teachers under the Principal's superintendence. Eight candidates presented themselves, and six were found qualified. Their names are, Chintamon Mahadeve, Hurree Vithal, Narayen Vishnoo, Manaji Cuddum, Shaik Ameer, Venayak Bowker.

These six men having so qualified, were promoted to the grade of "Passed Native Medical Pupil," which rank gives them pay at the rate of sixteen rupees per month, and at this rate they must serve until promoted to the 3rd grade of Hospital Assistant.

Qualified vernacular pupils having passed the College test were heretofore promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant, which entitled them to a monthly pay of twenty-five rupees, with a prospect of thirty more in the shape of allowance for charge of a dispensary.

This large reduction in their pay without previous warning produced an immediate effect in diminishing the number of candidates. For the entrance examination in October last comparatively few offered themselves: forty-six only, as contrasted with three hundred and seventy last year. It is not difficult, therefore, to foresee that this class will speedily become extinct for want of recruits, unless something be done to make their prospects more attractive The subject of their allowance for the future is, I believe, under consideration of the Government of India.

Since the publication of last year's report the term of the College education for this College has been increased from two to three years—a very salutary change, as two years were quite insufficient to give them any trustworthy knowledge of medicine.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoy Framji, a graduate of the College, was examined and found qualified for the higher grade.

The following scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the year 1871 :—

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Tribhovandas Motichund Shah.

The Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Gold Medal, for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence, to Tribhovandas Motichund Shah.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with Silver Prize Medal, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, to D. B. Vallee.

4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

A Grant Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk, and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology, to Hormusjee Dadabhoy Hansoti.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser, and in knowledge of Practical Surgery, and in Surgical Anatomy, to Mahadeo Yeswant Paranjpey.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to Trimbuck Sitaram Shirsalker.

3RD YEAR STUDENTS.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy, to Bhalchandra Krishna Tendolkar.

A Grant Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Ganesh Ramchunder Desai.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Nassarwanji Nowrojj Khambata.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Dhurmaji Ganesh Kamut.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, to J Pereira.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, to Perozsha Jamseji Daunia.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, to J. T. DeCunha.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to D. A. Gunes.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to F. M. de Silva.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Besanji Pestonji Bennett.

1ST YEAR STUDENTS.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to Laxmoon Babaji Lad.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to D. Dalgado.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Lallubhai Bhagwandass Koji.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Botany, to Manickji Muncherji Guni.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session, to Kanoba Ranchordjee Kirtikar.

VERNACULAR CLASS.

2nd Year Students.—The Jaggoonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly (tenable for ten months), for proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session, to Crishnaji Babarao.

The Jaggoonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly (tenable for ten months), for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Bhawoo Govind.

1st Year Student.—The Jaggoonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly (tenable for ten months), for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, to Ramchunder Govind.

The Medals for the Hospital Apprentices Class.—The McLennan Medal to 3rd year Hospital Apprentice J. Handley.

The Arnott Medal to 2nd year Hospital Apprentice P. J. P. Soares.

The Barnes Medal to 1st year Hospital Apprentice Pestonjee Jamseji

The Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Book Fund.—The interest accruing on the fund amounted to rupees six hundred and seventy-six and annas twelve, and has been distributed amongst the graduates and undergraduates to aid them in the purchase of text-books.

The Museum.—This part of the institution has, I regret to state, suffered severely from the constant change of Curators. The Natural History and Physiological collection have received few or no additions since I resigned charge of them fifteen years ago, and many of the animal skeletons, which I then prepared, have been suffered to fall into decay. The collection is insufficient to illustrate the lectures, and Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, except in the most meagre way, and the efforts on the imagination requisite to form a correct idea of a creature simple to us as a starfish, much more to recollect its minute anatomy, must be great indeed. I have chosen a simple example because it formed the subject of one of the University questions for the 1st L. M. Examination last year, and was answered successfully by every candidate. Such an answer was a wonderful feat of memory, but how much longer would the matter have remained unpruned on the memory could the student have seen specimens in the Museum or at Lecture. Dr. Knapp, the present Curator, informs me that during the past year a few morbid specimens have been added from the J. J. Hospital, but that very many of the old specimens have become useless; they, however, there are but few diseases unrepresented in the Pathological collection. To this department in particular Dr. Knapp is now devoting his attention with a view to re-catalogue it, and rearrange it. Eighteen human skeletons for the students have been prepared by him and his assistant. Fittings of the Museum are of the worst possible design and calculated to hide rather than show the little inside them.

Library.—The collection of books has been increased by twenty-six volumes, and Mr. Shantaram Vittul has completed a catalogue which is now in the press.

Progress of the College.—47 Matriculated students have just entered their names on the College rolls, 32 Hospital Apprentices, 15 Vernacular Pupils, and 30 Native Medical Pupils.

Besides these numbers, five private individuals are attending lectures, three of these belonged to the Bombay Medical Mission Hospital, now abolished, a fourth was formerly in the student apprentice class, and the fifth belongs to the Civil Hospital of Indore.

The total number of students borne on the rolls as contrasted with the number given in the last report is detailed as follows :—

1870.		1871	
Graduates & Undergraduates	72	Graduates & Undergraduates	167
Hospital Apprentices	88	Hospital Apprentices	61
Vernacular Pupils	37	Vernacular Pupils	35
Native Medical Pupils	39	Native Medical Pupils	43
Total	199	Total	246

Many of the present students are of very respectable parentage, and I regret that entrance fees, and fees for attendance on lectures, were not exacted, as many are well able to pay.

No fears I think need be entertained of want of candidates for the College classes; the subjects are now opened to graduates in Medicine are greater than heretofore. There is a large number of prizes to be gained during their studentship, and their services are daily more appreciated by the native community. There is still a field for private practice. Numerous appointments are open to them as vernacular teachers in this College, or as district officers under the Contagious Diseases Act, or in the Natives States of the Presidency, and if they prefer none of these, the Government service is open.

Many, too, who have means and energy to proceed to England for the purpose of competing will gain appointments in the Government service.

The Guzerati class has not yet received Government sanction, though its details are in readiness and candidates are awaiting its establishment, but the same remarks which I have made on the subject of pay to Marathi graduates apply to those who may in future pass the qualified examination in Guzerati; and when we consider that of all former passed vernacular pupils but two have left Government employ for the independent practice of their profession, it is evident that men are not attracted solely by the pay of their rank, and have no intention to practice their calling except in Government service.

A text book in chemistry in the long wanting for the Marathi students is about to be supplied by Mr. Shantaram Vittul, L.M., who informs me it will be ready in a month from this time.

The increased number of student apprentices and Vernacular students has caused us to feel the want of space and leisure to, by the addition of a Guzerati class, which I want will become still more pressing, yet I cannot ascertain that prospect of sanction existing for the extension of the building, and certainly space might be gain in favour of Dr. Norwood's proposal to transfer Vernacular students to Poona and Ahmedabad.

Referring to numerous changes in the College staff, it appears to me that they obviously operate to the disadvantage of both students and teachers. Some experience is needed by the latter to enable them to frame their lectures with reference to the requirements of the mass of their hearers, and if there be one requirement which experience teaches us more than another, it is that every subject taught should be amply illustrated by diagrams and experiments. The most perfect verbal description but faintly and imperfectly represents to the class or students who graduate here the characteristic features of an object they have never seen, these should be realised by the senses. A rich harvest of practical matter lying within their capacity may be overlooked by any attempt to direct their attention to subjects or studies beyond their comprehension.

My predecessor, Dr. Hunter, strongly advocated the adoption of a new scheme which apprehended many changes both in the College and Examinations. Secretary Ramchunder Desai, Dhurmajee Ganesh Kamut, A. M. De Souza, Nassarwanji Nowrosji Khambata, Goculbai Burjorji Kandawala, Yeswant Pandurang Godambe, N. S. De Costa, and J. Pereira.

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Six were pronounced qualified, viz., J. Huntley, E. Loane, F. C. De Souza, J. Webb, J. Whelan, & Barnard.

During the past year a Government order has directed that all apprentices in future joining the College shall produce certificates of having passed the 5th Standard of Government schools—the certificate to be dated not more than one year before application: this very necessary order will ensure us students with a better education. Under the old system the preliminary examination was entrusted to regimental committees, and lads were sent us with a most insufficient amount of knowledge.

The examination of Vernacular Pupils was conducted by vernacular teachers under the Principal's superintendence. Eight candidates presented themselves, and six were found qualified. Their names are, Chintamon Mahadeve, Hurree Vithal, Narayen Vishnoo, Manaji Cuddum, Shaik Ameer, Venayak Bowker.

These six men having so qualified, were promoted to the grade of "Passed Native Medical Pupil," which rank gives them pay at the rate of sixteen rupees per month, and at this rate they must serve until promoted to the 3rd grade of Hospital Assistant.

Qualified vernacular pupils having passed the College test were heretofore promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant, which entitled them to a monthly pay of twenty-five rupees, with a prospect of thirty more in the shape of allowance for charge of a dispensary.

This large reduction in their pay without previous warning produced an immediate effect in diminishing the number of candidates. For the entrance examination in October last comparatively few offered themselves: forty-six only, as contrasted with three hundred and seventy last year. It is not difficult, therefore, to foresee that this class will speedily become extinct for want of recruits, unless something be done to make their prospects more attractive The subject of their allowance for the future is, I believe, under consideration of the Government of India.

Since the publication of last year's report the term of the College education for this College has been increased from two to three years—a very salutary change, as two years were quite insufficient to give them any trustworthy knowledge of medicine.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoy Framji, a graduate of the College, was examined and found qualified for the higher grade.

The following scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the year 1871 :—

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Tribhovandas Motichund Shah.

The Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Gold Medal, for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence, to Tribhovandas Motichund Shah.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with Silver Prize Medal, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, to D. B. Vallee.

4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

A Grant Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk, and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology, to Hormusjee Dadabhoy Hansoti.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser, and in knowledge of Practical Surgery, and in Surgical Anat

THE TRUE STORY OF JONES' GIN,

RELATED WITH REFERENCE TO DR. FORBES' CLAIM THERETO.

By Mr. E. Jones.

(*Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

29. It must have become evident to Dr. Forbes by this time that to take any further proceedings against me under the Indian Act would be useless, for, until he left India on the 30th of May last, he appears to have been content to confine himself to the opposition which was in course of being carried on by his agent, Mr. Gordon, to my English patent. That opposition having failed, we find him next in the Court of Chancery, as I have already stated. In this Court there was filed on the 22nd July last an affidavit sworn on the previous day by Dr. Forbes. I have a copy of this document in my possession, and desire to call attention to several statements therein, which it will be seen are perfectly inconsistent with the facts of the case. In para. 14 Dr. Forbes declares—

"In the month of December 1870 I received the two letters, dated respectively 30th November and 3rd December 1870, now produced and shown to me, and marked *C* and *D*. The two last mentioned letters are, as I believe, in the handwriting of the said E. Jones. I did not receive either of said last mentioned letters until the 21st day of December 1870. The paper writing now produced and shown to me and marked *E* is the specification which was enclosed with the said letter of the 30th day of November 1870.'

Further on, in the same paragraph, Dr. Forbes states that while he was in the districts he was "out of the line of post," so that what he evidently wished to be inferred was that my letters did not reach him until the 21st of December, (which was the date of his return to Bombay from the districts,) in consequence of the absence of postal communication with his camp while he was on tour. Now, as a matter of fact, it will be seen, on referring to Dr. Forbes' own letters quoted above, in paragraphs 17 and 18, that my said letters of 30th November and 3rd December 1870 were in his hands on the 5th and 7th December respectively. What then can be said regarding his statement on oath that he did not receive either of them until the 21st December?

30. If Dr. Forbes could not receive letters from me while in the districts, neither of course could he send me any, and this is what he accordingly deposes—

"I had no direct communication with the said E. Jones upon the subject of the said letters, in consequence of my being out of the line of post, and also suffering from a very severe illness. The said Mr Harrison was the person with whom I communicated thereon."

Yes, Dr. Forbes lost no time in communicating with Mr. Harrison, and as will be seen from the extracts of his letters quoted above, communicated with that gentleman very freely upon the subject of my said letters, notwithstanding the disadvantage of being a few miles out of the line of post, and notwithstanding his alleged severe illness. How therefore Dr. Forbes could gravely state and call Heaven to witness that those difficulties prevented his communicating directly with me is inconceivable, except on the supposition that he knew not or cared not what he deposed.

31. Again, just after the sentence last quoted, Dr Forbes states—

"My said illness obliged me to proceed to Bombay, where I arrived early in *January* last."

Now, Dr. Forbes knew very well, or ought to have known, that he arrived in Bombay on the 21st of December, the date he fixed upon as that upon which he received my letters. There can be no question about this matter, as I duly received a letter from Mr. Harrison, dated 22nd December 1870, informing me of Dr. Forbes' arrival, and that he had called to see him that morning at the Adelphi Hotel. If Dr. Forbes had forgotten the precise date of his arrival, he would surely at least have recollected where he spent last Christmas or where he was on the first day of the New Year. But when he deliberately and solemnly avers that he arrived early in January,—the fact being that he arrived on the 21st of December, the very date upon which he leaves it to be inferred that the postal difficulty ceased,—it plainly shows that he either did not care to exercise his memory on the point or was regardless of strict accuracy in his statements although bound thereto by his oath.

32. In paragraph 20 of Dr. Forbes' affidavit, referring to the application for letters patent, which under his instructions Mr. Gordon made in February last as before mentioned, he states as follows :—

"In making application for the said letters patent in Great Britain, my object was not to obtain any personal profit from the said invention, but simply to prevent the said invention being patented by others to the prejudice of the natives of India, and I say that my object is still the same, and that I have no wish or desire or intention to derive any personal profit from the said invention."

Contrast this with Mr. Gordon's letters to my agent, dated 15th May last, copied above in paragraph 26, and behold the result! That letter actually proposes to sell me the patent from which Dr. Forbes now denies that he ever wished to derive any personal profit. It cannot be supposed that that proposal was made by Dr. Forbes' agent without Dr. Forbes' authority, for if that was the case, why, it may be asked, does he not repudiate it? He must have been aware of the proposal, as a copy of the letter containing it was attached to Mr. Gordon's declaration, which Dr. Forbes in his affidavit acknowledges having inspected. His silence on the subject, in these circumstances, may surely be taken as a proof that he acquiesced in the proposal, and yet we find him declaring on his sacred oath that he never had any idea of profit in connection with the patent in question.

33. Of the same character are the statements to which I have yet to refer, which Dr. Forbes makes in his affidavit, respecting the drawing which I received from him at Poona, as mentioned above in paragraph 6. This is what he first says with regard to it—

(Para. 11.) "I at the same time (at Poona) placed in the said E. Jones' hand a working drawing, exhibiting my design of the alteration to which he was to subject the 'beater,' *namely, to reduce the diameter so as to admit of its being placed in closer proximity to the roller.* The said E. Jones was distinctly told by me that if in the modified shape he found any difficulty in fitting the beater to the machine, he must alter the machine to fit the beater."

The above, it will be observed, is a repetition of what Dr. Forbes stated in his Memorandum of 27th March last, with the important addition of the words I have italicized, which explain the nature of the alteration which he alleges he instructed me to make in the "beater" of his churka. Here he appears to have bethought himself of the mechanical impossibility which I have described in paragraph 9, for instead of "rollers" of which there are two in the churka, besides the feeder, he continously says "roller." Now, had I actually received any such direction from Dr. Forbes, I should naturally have asked him which of the two rollers he meant, and that simple question would have been sufficient to expose the absurdity of his direction, for it must be remembered that at this time he had never so much as dreamed that I would devise and adopt a modification of the Macarthy Gin with its single roller, the principle of which is as different as possible from the churka. Even supposing that Dr. Forbes had an idea of this arrangement, what can be more ridiculous than his assertion that he distinctly told me that if, after reducing the diameter of the beater I found any difficulty in fitting it to the machine, I must alter the machine to fit the beater? In the first place, this remark implies that that part of the churka, which I have before likened to a musical-box cylinder, and which Dr. Forbes now calls the beater, could not be fitted to that machine on account of the largeness of its diameter, and that it was on this account that a smaller diameter was suggested as likely to overcome the difficulty. If he ever made this suggestion to me, it will be admitted that he must either have meant that the part of the churka which was to be so reduced in diameter should be applied to *two* rollers, or that it should be applied to *one* roller. If he meant the former, then it is clear that he contemplated the mechanical impossibility abovementioned; if the latter, I ask what possible difficulty was there that he could have foreseen? To a single roller like that in my gin, there is no difficulty whatever in fitting a beater ten or twenty times the diameter of the so-called beater in the churka, and not the veriest tyro in mechanics would ever conceive of any such difficulty, especially when the cylinder was to be reduced in compass instead of being enlarged. And yet Dr. Forbes is not ashamed to describe the above as the "clear and explicit instructions" which enabled me in a few days to report the "entire success" of the design I was "directed to carry out." This, be means to say, was the brilliant idea which he communicated to me, and according to which my gin was designed. Why, the admission that the only alteration expressly indicated to me was a reduction in the diameter of a certain roller in the churka is of itself sufficient so show that Dr. Forbes' alleged instructions had nothing whatever to do with my new gin, for, in the construction of this, I have adopted nothing peculiar to the churka either with or without alteration.

34. But no one need be so foolish as to suppose that the working drawing given to me as stated only exhibited the design of the above alteration. It, of course, exhibited very much more. It was in fact a perfect panorama, which Dr. Forbes thus unfolds to view in paragraph 18 of his affidavit—

"The working drawing delivered by me to the said E. Jones, as stated in the 11th paragraph of this affidavit, represented an arrangement the same as that which is embodied in the patent obtained by the said E. Jones in India."

"The said working drawing also embodied the same arrangement as that in respect of which the said J. R. Macarthur has made this present application for letters patent."

"The said working drawing also represented the arrangement which I communicated to the said J. Gordon as hereinafter mentioned, and in respect of which he has obtained letters patent."

35. In what sense Dr. Forbes means that this wonderful drawing represented so much, or how he brought himself to believe that it represented anything of the kind, is a question that must be left to his own conscience. In its evident sense, the above description is simply an illusion: let us now turn to the reality. The following correspondence gives the history of the drawing, so far as I was concerned with it:—

No. 38 of 1871.

Bombay, February 10th 1871.

MEMO.

The Superintendent is informed that Mr. Jones, assistant in charge, has carried away with him from the Factory a drawing of the power-churka which was given to Mr. Jones at Poona for his guidance; the same being a factory record. Mr. Jones is directed to return the said drawing forthwith to this office.

G. F. Forbes,
Cotton Commissioner and Supt., Dharwar Factory.

February 15th, 1871.

To Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, Bombay.

Your Memo No. 38 of 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the above, and in reply beg to state that the drawing in question has not been removed by me, and must be in the Factory at Dharwar.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. J. nes.

Here we have, for once, a true description of the drawing given to me at Poona: it was, as Dr. Forbes states, "a drawing of the power churka," and it was apparently a drawing not prepared expressly for my guidance, because it was, as he adds, a "record" belonging to the Dharwar Factory. A comparison of this drawing with that of my invention would at once show that there is nothing in common between the essential parts of the two gins. In the one machine would be observed Dr. Forbes' self-feeding apparatus, which is all that he can call his own invention, in company with two rollers; in the other there is nothing of this kind, but, in place of it, I have a peculiarly fashioned beater, the purpose of which is entirely different, and I have it in conjunction with a single roller corresponding with that in the Macarthy, with the exception of a very material modification in the arrangement as I have before explained. All this is plain enough, and would have been as plain to the Lord Chancellor, when the case was before him, only that His Lordship was not permitted to see Dr. Forbes' working drawing. For its non-production Dr. Forbes gives the following excuse in paragraph 18 of his affidavit:—

"The said working drawing was left at the said Dharwar Factory by the said E. Jones, and was afterwards placed by me in a despatch box with other papers, which box with the papers therein was stolen before I left India as hereinafter mentioned. I have within the last few days received a letter, now produced and shown to me, marked K., from the Captain of Police on the Poona railway, dated the 19th day of June, 1871, stating that the said box has been recovered, but the said box and the said papers have not been forwarded to me, and the said working drawing is now in India."

36. Under these circumstances, the drawing was not submitted in evidence, and it was of course very convenient to keep it out of sight; but observe how careful Dr. Forbes was to put forth as part of his own case a drawing of *my* gin, and how ingeniously he endeavours to identify it with the drawing of his churka. Referring to my letter of 30th November 1870 (*vide* para. 16 above) Dr. Forbes in paragraph 14 of his affidavit states—

"The drawing referred to in the said last mentioned letter was, as I believe, never forwarded by the said E. Jones. It was never received by me. In consequence of its non-receipt, and the said E. Jones having left the Factory at Dharwar, I directed H. W. Lewis, who is the Mechanical Superintendent and Draughtsman at the said Factory, and by whom, and not the said E. Jones, all the drawings made there, to prepare and forward to me at Bombay *the drawing to carry out the idea which I suggested to the said E. Jones*, and I accordingly received from the said H. W. Lewis the drawing marked A., referred to in the 5th paragraph of the declaration of the said J. Gordon, made in this matter on the 1st day of June last, which declaration and drawing I have inspected."

Whether intended or not, the natural and probable conclusion from the above statement would be that the drawing which Dr. Forbes thus obtained from Mr. Lewis was a copy of that which he had given me at Poona, since he describes it as "the drawing to carry out the idea which I suggested to the said E. Jones." But it was nothing of the kind. It was simply a drawing of *my* gin, which Mr. Lewis sent to Dr. Forbes, and I believe that he sent it along with the drawing of the churka which I had received at Poona and left at Dharwar; and it is the former, not the latter, that is alluded to in the declaration of Mr. Gordon as the drawing marked A. Dr. Forbes refers to it again in para. 19 of his affidavit, wherein he says—

"In the early part of January last, I forwarded to the said John Gordon instructions to apply for letters patent for *my* said improvements, in the United Kingdom, and *afterwards* sent him the said drawing marked A., referred to in the said 5th para. of the said declaration of the said J. Gordon of the 1st day of June last, and which I had so received from the said H. W. Lewis as aforesaid."

37. Even after having gone so far as to appropriate the drawing of my gin, it required a considerable accession of assurance to proceed to the extreme length which Dr. Forbes reaches when he adds immediately after the last quoted sentence—

And *subsequently thereto*, I forwarded to the said J. Gordon one of *my* altered and improved beaters. The said beater now shown to me, marked with the letter F, and the said beater, being the exhibit A. to the said declaration of the said E. Jones of the 30th of May last, are of precisely the same construction, and both equally represents *my* improvements. The photograph now also shown to me, marked with the letter G, is a photograph of *my* said beater."

The beater here referred to was received by Mr. Gordon "at the latter end of April or the beginning of May last," as I learn from his affidavit which was filed in the Court of Chancery along with that of Dr. Forbes. Having been constructed by Mr. Lewis at the Dharwar Factory after the model of my beater, it was of course similar to the one in reference to which I had applied for letters patent. But, can anything exceed the audacity with which Dr. Forbes speaks of it as one of his own "altered and improved beaters?" Let us only call to mind his former ignorance of the principle of the beater as betrayed in all his letters to Mr. Harrison; his blundering attempt to understand it on my first introducing it to his notice (*vide* his letter quoted above in para. 17; his exclamation then in reference to the beater—"that's the muddle;" his ridiculous explanation of it when he imagined that he comprehended the new principle, and which he concludes with the words "that is what the beater is and does;" his disapproval of "a revolving beater" which is precisely what my beater is, the passage in which he expresses it being the following: —"The specification says a revolving beater; *that we also discussed, but I thought it would draw away the stuff too directly before it was quite dealt with by the roller*; if we also remember Dr. Forbes' silly fancy that what I had found to answer was "*something between*" a revolving beater and a "lateral zig-zag movement drawn by a wedge-pully;" his supposition afterwards that invention might possibly be a "mare's nest;" and his condemnation of the machine in his letter of 8th December;—if we take note of all this, and then turn to Dr. Forbes' present testimony on oath in reference to my very same beater, it will perhaps be difficult for us to find terms which would express sufficient reprobation of his conduct.

38. In reply to his very extraordinary statement regarding the fate of his working drawing, Dr. Forbes might have been asked to what circumstance it was due that that document was not forwarded to him on its recovery by the police, when there was ample time for the purpose previous to the date of his affidavit, or why he failed to furnish himself with a copy thereof to be presented in Court, seeing that the evidence it contained was of so great importance. Not only, however, was there no inquiry upon this point, but the whole affidavit was allowed to take its course neither challenged nor contradicted, as it should have been by a counter-statement from myself, the necessity of which my legal adviser appears not to have perceived until it was too late, relying as he unfortunately did upon the evidence which had been already tendered before the Attorney-General, and upon the strength of which Mr. Gordon's opposition had been overcome. It was confidently believed that on the same evidence the Lord Chancellor would be led to a similar decision; but to my intense mortification, and to the surprise alike of myself and counsel, His Lord-hip commented very severely upon the omission on my part (which according to Chancery law could not now be rectified) to put in a counter-affidavit, with reference particularly to Dr. Forbes' allegation that the drawing given to me at Poona represented the invention I desired to patent. To the best of my recollection, for I was present in Court, His Lordship said that he saw on the record no denial of that statement, the point involved in which appeared to him to be all-important; and such being the case, he felt bound to decide against my application for the great seal. My only remedy then lay in an appeal to the House of Lords, but this course soon after appeared to me unnecessary under the following circumstances.

39. In accordance with one of the conditions upon which letters patent were granted to Mr. Gordon on the 17th of February last as abovementioned, he on the 17th of August filed in the Great Seal Patent Office a final specification of which I have a copy relating to the same invention. This he now describes as consisting of two parts which are illustrated respectively in two sheets of drawings annexed to the specification. The first part is here represented as an arrangement suitable for smooth seed cotton, but which by a certain modification could also be used for the mixing and sifting of cattle and colours, and, by another modification, for the mixing of cattle-food, though Mr. Gordon adds—"I lay no claim to the application of this machine to any purpose other than the cleaning of cotton." The second part, which is illustrated in sheet No. 2 of the drawings, is described as an arrangement for separating cotton fibre from the seed to which the fibre is attached, for which purpose beaters of several forms are represented as employed, among which is one corresponding with my beater, and this arrangement is stated to have been communicated to Mr. Gordon by Dr. Forbes. Whether, however Dr. Forbes was at this time seized by qualms of conscience which induced him to instruct Mr. Gordon to withdraw his unrighteous claim to my invention, or whatever else may have led to the adoption of such a proceeding, Mr. Gordon, after describing the invention as above, actually disclaims it in the following words:—"It is not, however, intended to make any claim to that part of the invention shown in sheet 2 of my drawings." This course was evidently considered the most decent one by which Dr. Forbes could retire from the false position which he had assumed; and, looking upon the matter in this light, I lost no time in taking advantage of the disclaimer, which I did on the 19th of August by again applying for provisional protection for my new gin, in the beater of which I had by this time been able to introduce a very considerable improvement. Letters patent were accordingly granted to me, and the grant was duly notified in the Commissioners of Patents' Journal published on the 22nd September 1871.

40. I have arranged with a firm in England for the manufacture of these improved gins; and I do not anticipate any further opposition on the part of Dr. Forbes, in regard to the patent rights I possess therein; but in any case, I mean to hold myself at liberty to take such legal action against him as I may be advised to adopt with reference either to his past or to his future proceedings in the matter.

Edward Jones.

Bombay, 21st November 1871.

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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 12	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES, complied with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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PAYNE and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
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ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the Quality and Purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
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SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
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SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
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BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)... .. .. Rs.... 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto ... ... 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery ... ... 20 per doz. quarts.

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... ... 15 " "
Liebfraumilch ... ... 20 " "
Steinwein ... ... 20 " "
Rüdesheimer ... ... 24 " "
Johannisberger ... ... 30 " "
Rochheimer Victoria Berg ... ... 36 " "
Do. do. Blue capsule ... ... 45 " "

SPARKLING:—
Hock ... ... 15 " "
Moselle ... ... 15 " "

CLARETS:—
St. Estephe Medoc.. ... ... 9 " "
St. Estephe... ... ... 15 " "
Chateau de Frauds ... ... 16 " "
Vray Canon ... ... 18 " "
Chateau Larose ... ... 22 " "
Chateau Leoville ... ... 24 " "
Chateau Lafite ... ... 28 " "

BRANDY:—
Tricoche & Co. 1866 ... ... 18 " "
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H. and C. Balarecque ... ... 22 " "
G. Martineau ... ... 22 " "
Blanchy Frères ... ... 22 " "
Gautier Frères, ... Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac ... ... " 28 per doz. qrts.

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Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) ... ... 14 " "
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Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 gallons, 160 " "

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.

BEER:—
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz. ... ... 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ... ... 6 " "
Ditto. " ... ... 4 " "

MAAGBITTER:—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—
Carriage Candles 6¼ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets.

CHEESE:—
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.
Green " 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.

FIGS:—
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 "

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. Bordes, the sole author'sed shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints ..... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Dec. 15.)

GREAT anxiety has been felt throughout the week in consequence of the very precarious state of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, but the latest report being that the Royal patient has passed a quiet night, and that though the debility is great, the general condition is favourable. All the members of the Royal Family are at Sandringham, except the Princess Royal and the Princess Christian: the former is expected hourly.

The health of Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales has been maintained notwithstanding the severe trial through which they are passing.

An interview has taken place between the Orleans Princes and M. Thiers on the subject of their entrance into the National Assembly, but no decision thereon has been made public.

The proposal of the Lyons Deputies to abolish the state of siege at Marseilles has been rejected.

2,200 women in Prussia have received the "Service Cross" for devotion to the German troops during the war

The Italian Budget shows a deficit of 100 millions of lire. The Finance Minister has stated that if the proposals of the Government are adopted, the deficit will disappear in five years.

The Spanish Finance Commissioners in London have been directed to pay the coupons on the External Debt due on Dec. 31 on the bonds being produced. A protest against the proposed tax of 18 per cent on the External Debt has been issued.

A coolness is said to have arisen between the American Government and the Russian representative at Washington, who it is alleged has not lately been on speaking terms with the President and Secretary of State, but the Grand Duke Alexis has been well received throughout America.

The trials of the Mormons for polygamy are likely to be postponed until February. Meanwhile, a proposal to legalise such marriages is to be submitted to Congress.

The council of the Royal Geographical Society are urging upon the English Government the desirability of sending an expedition to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone.

Mr. Quain is again mentioned as the new judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. George Denman has also been named.

All political and many social meetings have been postponed in consequence of the illness of the Prince of Wales.

The Conservatives intend to contest the eastern division of Cornwall at the next election.

The judgment in the Bennett case will not be delivered until Hilary Term (the middle of Jan.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have reversed the decision of the High Court of the North-West Provinces suspending Mr. Thomas Newton, advocate. The appeal of Juggut Mochint Dowse and others has been allowed.

The Londonderry estates of the Marquis of Waterford have been sold by the Encumbered Estates Court for £354,302.

Some inconvenience has been caused by a strike of telegraph clerks in the country; time was allowed them to resume work, of which many availed themselves, but the rest were dismissed.

Mr. Baigent's examination and cross-examination in the Tichborne case lasted thirteen days. Witnesses have since been called to identify the claimant when in the Carabineers Capt. R. F. Burton, the African traveller, has deposed that when he met the claimant he was not sufficiently well to go to Rio, and Sir William Ferguson, the eminent surgeon, has been called to prove that the claimant is marked "just like Roger."

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent, but in consequence of the illness of the Prince of Wales, the stock and share market has been very flat throughout the week, although the general tendency has been unmistakeably upwards.

The directors of the Ceylon Company intend to recommend at the next meeting a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The trial of the Rev. J. B. Watson for the Stockwell murder has been postponed to January, in consequence of the illness of an important witness.

The verdict has not been given in the Divorce Court in the case of Firebrace v. Firebrace and others, but the evidence has closed, and counsel is addressing the Court in reply on the part of the plaintiff.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut-Gen W M Ramsay, Ben Inf; Lieut-Col F C Minchin, Ben Ret; Gen P Cameron, Mad Cav; Lieut Col A J Butt, Mad S C; Capt W H Campbell, Mad S C; Capt R A Corbet, late 2nd Foot; Lady Georgiana Cathcart; Maj-Gen J H Grubbe, late 66th Reg; Sir J Hurray, M D; F B Thompson, late R N; Lady Rose Burgoyne; Dr George Smith, formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, China; Lieut R de M Darnett, K D G; Lady Templemore; Capt W Howat, R N.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 15.)

A telegram from London to the Continental papers says the representatives of the English Government abroad have received orders to report on the character and proceedings of the International in the countries where they are accredited.

If what we hear be true, the French Government has some mistrust as to the appearance of Sir Charles Dilke in the capital. On the arrival of the member for Chelsea at Calais he was recognized through his passport, and the police at once telegraphed to Paris notice of his arrival, to enable the authorities to be on the look-out for him, as they associate the baronet's name with the Communists.

The arbitrators on the Alabama Claims hold their first meeting in Geneva to-day. The meeting is only formal, for the ratification of powers and exchange of papers. Mr. Adams, the American arbitrator, left London last Friday for Geneva, accompanied by his son; Lord Chief Justice Cockburn left town this week to join the arbitrators at Geneva; and Lord Tenterden was to arrive there yesterday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ILLNESS.

(Pall Mall Budget, Dec. 15.)

THE week has been one of painful excitement, owing to the alarming illness of the Prince of Wales, who has been lying on the brink of death since Friday last. Up to the morning of that day the bulletins issued by the Prince's medical advisers had been uniformly favourable, and there appeared to be every reason for hope that His Royal Highness was in a fair way to recovery. On Friday morning, however, the eight o'clock bulletin announced that the Prince had passed "a very unquiet night," and that there was "a considerable increase in the febrile symptoms." The bulletin issued in the course of the day were of a still graver character, and in the afternoon the Queen and the Princess Louise left Windsor for Sandringham, where they arrived about seven o'clock, having been joined on the journey by the Duke of Edinburgh. All the members of the Royal Family had been telegraphed for in the afternoon, and at midnight Prince Arthur arrived, followed on Saturday morning by Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Cambridge, who is said to have been deeply moved as he came to see the Prince as an almost fatherly affection." The symptoms which excited so much alarm on Friday were indications that the air-passages of the lungs were implicated in an inflammation secondary to that of the fever. There was much irritation of the mucous membranes and a considerable secretion from them, clogging the bronchial tubes and impeding the breathing. This was accompanied by other accessory causes of grave anxiety. There were great weakness and nervous prostration, and difficulty in expelling the bronchial secretion. By night the Prince's condition was very precarious, and during the whole of the night there was little to encourage even faint hopes of recovery. On Saturday morning, however, his Royal Highness got some uninterrupted rest, and as the day wore on, his condition though still very precarious, continued to show indications of a tendency to improve. During the night there were no fresh grounds of anxiety, and in the morning the Prince had gained ground slightly. He had, we were told, "passed the night in comparative tranquillity, suffering less from the difficulty of relieving the clogged air passages, although at intervals tending to relapse into very dangerous conditions from the impediment to respiration and general prostration."

On Sunday morning, says the *Times* correspondent, from whose letters—passed evidently on information derived from an authoritative source—the above particulars have been gathered, the impression of the physicians was still comparatively favourable and their bulletins somewhat more reassuring, but the improvement was not such as to do more than relieve the most pressing anxiety. The more favourable aspect of things induced the Princess to go out for a few moments at the bedside of the Prince in order to join in public worship at Sandringham Church, and to offer up prayers for the Prince. The Princess wrote to the vicar, the Rev Lake Onslow, "My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his bedside. Can you not say a few words in prayer in the early part of the service that I may join with you in prayer for my husband before I return to him?" The Princess reached the church by the private path from Sandringham grounds. She was attended by Lady Macclesfield and General Sir William Knollys, and at the time of her entrance the Princess occupied the Royal pew alone. To meet the wishes of Her Royal Highness, the Rev. Vicar, before reading the Collect, speaking in a voice trembling with emotion, which he vainly sought to suppress, said "The prayers of the congregation are earnestly sought for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is now most seriously ill." He then read a short prayer composed for the occasion, and shortly after the Princess rose and noiselessly quitted the church by the side door through which she had entered. In the afternoon unfavourable symptoms again showed themselves, and in the evening they became once the subject of an oppression of breathing so severe that there was momentary fear of suffocation Happily, at the worst he rallied, and the chest was relieved, but the Prince continued to suffer from the most urgent local symptoms and great prostration throughout the night. The Duke of Edinburgh remained with his brother the whole night. Before it was light in the morning a paroxysm of difficult breathing came on with general symptoms so alarming that, according to instructions previously given, the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family were aroused, in expectation of the worst, but the spasm of the air tubes gradually subsided, and towards the close of the day the symptoms were regarded as much more favourable, the chief grounds of hope being that the circulation had never failed, and that there was a fair capacity for taking nourishment. After midnight, however, some of the graver symptoms reappeared—an access of oppression of breathing, and renewed gasping for life, with a return of the general restlessness which marks the graver phases of the disease. The Prince passed an unquiet night, and though during the day the restlessness abated, it returned towards the evening, and continued during the night. On Wednesday morning the outlook had once more become most anxious, and when, as the day wore on, the medical reports were that there was no improvement in the graver symptoms it was again feared that the end was not far off, and in London, indeed, it was reported—not for the first time during these anxious days—that the Prince was dead. At ten o'clock, however, it was announced by the physicians in attendance on the Royal patient (Sir Will'm Jenner, Dr. Gull, and Dr. Lowe) that the Prince had passed a "less unquiet evening," and at 1 A.M. on Thursday an abatement of the fever was reported, and at eight o'clock it was announced that the Prince had "slept quietly at intervals during the night," and that "there was some abatement of the gravity of the symptoms." This gain was maintained throughout the day. In the morning, it is stated, the Prince was able to recognize the Queen, and later on in the day it was reported that rest and nourishment had improved his state, and that he was better altogether. This news inspired a very general feeling of relief, for even the least superstitious could not but feel increased anxiety at the recollection that the day was the tenth anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort from the same disease under which his son is suffering. The latest news respecting the Prince's health will be found in another portion of the paper.

Regarding the demeanour of those most affected by this great trial a correspondent says it were almost impertinent to speak in praise of the singular devotion of the Princess of Wales and the Princess Alice in the sick room, or of the touching and dignified conduct of the Queen. Those who are admitted at all to the knowledge of what passes in the house have been deeply impressed with the oneness of feeling which pervades the whole household. From her Majesty the Queen, who quietly but studiously practises a wonderful abnegation of self, to the humblest member of the household, there is the most earnest desire to avoid agitation and excitement and loud manifestations of helpless grief, and to facilitate, by noiseless as well as incessant exertion, the performance of the many additional duties which such an emergency as the present devolves upon all. The *Times* correspondent says:—The intimate sympathy which has existed from the first between the Queen and the Princess of Wales has of course been strengthened by their common trouble, and the presence of the Queen in a time of so great anxiety and responsibility has been by all felt as a great support, and, by the Princess of Wales especially, as an infinite comfort. The unaffectedly and sincerely religious character of the Princess has strengthened her in her trial. The aid of solemn prayer which she besought of the chaplain of the Princess the Rev W. Lake Onslow, has never been wanting to her, and this is only an illustrative incident in a life and character which are respected the better they are known. It is with difficulty that the Princess could be induced to quit her husband for short intervals, even though the skilled sisterly nursing of the experienced Princess Alice has never been wanting in those intervals." The Court Circular on Thursday stated:—"The Queen continues in health, notwithstanding her Majesty's great anxiety. The Princess of Wales, although worn by constant watching, anxiety, and distress, keeps, well." Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Dover by the Ostend packet on Wednesday afternoon, and reached Sandringham the following morning. He was met at the Wolferton station by the Princess Alice, his wife, and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The strong feeling of anxiety and sympathy evoked by the Prince's illness has exceeded anything witnessed by the present generation. On Friday afternoon, when it was feared that news of the Prince's death might be received at any moment, the public excitement in London was intense. Crowds of eager inquirers gathered round the newspaper offices, and at Marlborough house the telegrams were watched for by large numbers of persons who remained standing in the street regardless of the piercing cold, and anxious only to learn the latest intelligence as soon as possible. The news contained in the telegrams was telegraphed as soon as received to every police-station in the metropolitan district, where there were numbers of persons waiting during the day, and copies of the bulletins were also posted up at the Mansion House, the railway stations, and other places. The crowds around the newspaper offices remained until after midnight. In the provincial towns equal anxiety was shown to learn the latest news. On Saturday this feeling was in no degree diminished. The bulletins were again posted at the police stations and other places, and were eagerly read by thousands. A Committee of the Privy Council was held late on Saturday, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare special prayers for use during the morning and evening services on Sunday. In many cases, it is stated, the prayers were received too late for use in the morning. In many instances extemporary prayers were offered by the clergy before sermon in addition to the prescribed forms, and this was generally done in those Protestant congregations which, like that of the Anglican liturgy. Special forms were used in Roman Catholic churches and by the Jews. Preachers very generally referred to the Prince's illness in their sermons. Canon Liddon at St. Paul's and Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey did so at some length. In many churches the latest bulletins were read by the clergymen during the officiating minister. The Sunday papers brought out special editions until a late hour at night, and even some of the daily papers published special editions, while others put up their offices large posters announcing the latest news from Sandringham. In the provincial towns the interest felt was fully as great as that shown in London. The provincial clergy received the special prayers by telegraph.

This general feeling of interest and sympathy has continued as intense as ever throughout the week, and each fluctuation in the Prince's condition has been anxiously watched. Public festivities of all kinds—balls, dinners, concerts, school anniversaries, and volunteer drill gatherings—have been postponed, as have also nearly all political meetings, including an important Nonconformist Conference at Manchester, for which great preparations had been made, the great Roman Catholic meeting which was to have been held in Dublin on Tuesday on the Irish education question, and a Home Rule meeting which was announced for the same day. Cardinal Cullen, in postponing the education meeting, says the accounts of the Prince's condition had been received in Dublin with "anxiety and alarm," and had "excited profound sympathy for a mother in her deep affliction." The colleges at Cambridge are said to have determined not to spend Christmas in the usual manner unless the Prince's illness takes a more favourable turn, and the performance of the Westminster play has been abandoned. Archbishop Manning has issued a notice exhorting "the faithful and their families" to "pray fervently" for the recovery of the Prince. Even the London Republicans, who have lately been denouncing Royalty, have shared in the general feeling, and have signed a document which is intended to forward to her Majesty through the Home Secretary stating that those whose signatures are attached, while not concealing their "decided preference for a Republican over a Monarchical form of government," yet, as Englishmen, desire to record their "sorrow for the serious illness and protracted sufferings of the Prince of Wales," and their "heartfelt sympathy with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under their present deep affliction." They also desire to express their "sincere hope that the life of the Prince may yet be spared." At Birmingham the Irish Republican Club have withdrawn an application for the use of the town hall for a lecture by Mr Braudlaugh on the impeachment of the House of Brunswick, on the ground that they, in common with their fellow citizens, "deplore the illness of the Prince of Wales, and have no desire to discuss the question in which he is concerned." The only part of the kingdom where any exception to this general feeling of sympathy is reported is Ireland. Some of the "National" papers in Dublin have published articles ridiculing "the solemn farce of public excitement" about the Prince, and in Cork some placards of a disloyal character have been posted up, it is supposed by Fenians. The mass of the Irish people, however, Dublin letters say, express the deepest sympathy for the Queen and the Royal Family.

Nor is this sympathy confined to the United Kingdom. From New York we learn that the condition of the Prince "creates the most intense interest and anxiety throughout the country, and prayers for his recovery have been offered up in several churches." At Toronto, we are told, "the telegram announcing the precarious condition of the Prince of Wales was received during the sitting of the Legislative Council, and elicited profound sympathy." At Calcutta, we learn by telegraph, a Drawing Room at Government House was postponed in consequence of the Prince's illness; and at Bombay, on Tuesday, "a great prayer meeting of Parsees was held at the chief Fire Temple of Hormusjee Wadia for the restoration to health of the Prince." From France we hear that on Sunday prayer were offered up in all the English places of worship, and special reference was made to the Prince's illness by the preachers in their sermons. Many Frenchmen also display much sympathy. Sir Moses Montefiore, now in his eighty-eighth year, has telegraphed to the Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, soliciting him to order prayers in Jerusalem, and in all the synagogues of the several holy cities for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and for the health and happiness of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the other members of the Royal Family. He adds:—"May the God of our fathers hearken to them and grant their petition."

It is stated that the Prince's groom, Blegg, who is suffering from the same disease as his Royal master, has also had a relapse. He is now at the end of the third week of his fever, and had been doing very well indeed, so far as the general symptoms and course of the fever were concerned. The latest reports state that he is a little better. On Thursday he was visited by her Majesty and the Princess Alice.

(Lancet.)

THE information which we have received, just before going to press, with regard to the condition of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and upon which the public may thoroughly rely, is on the whole in a more reassuring character, considering the very precarious state in which the Prince was up to Wednesday On that night he recognized the Queen. He had a tolerably quiet night, and in the following day some hours' sleep at intervals all the symptoms of febrile disturbance meanwhile having diminished, and the strength of the pulse at the same time improved. The condition of the bronchial tubes, which has given rise to much apprehension in the minds of the physicians of his Royal Highness, has sensibly ameliorated The general strength, we are glad to say, is unquestionably a trifle greater, and what is of vital moment, the Prince takes the needful nourishment well We do not attempt to enter now into the past history of the case, for the public mind is fixed with grave anxiety on the present state of his Royal Highness, and the probabilities of his recovery. We can find no words to express our thankfulness and joy that we can communicate such good news as the above, which indicates that while there is a cessation of the complication that immediately jeopardised the Royal patient's life, no only is his circulation beginning to recover itself, he consciousness is satisfactorily returning, and the nutritive functions are again coming into full play. Verily the Prince lives! and, we believe will now recover, though his convalescence must be long and tedious.

(British Medical Journal.)

TYPHOID fever of a severe type is, as has throughout been very deeply impressed upon the public mind, a most insidious, treacherous, and threatening disorder; but the Prince's physicians have had to battle with a form of the disease which is not of the ordinary type, but which has present peculiarities, and is now undergoing a development of a very unusual kind. They have had to interpret, and it is needless to say how skilfully and cautiously they have done so, one of the most intricate series of problems in disease which can present itself. Aided by a large experience and by a known clinical sagacity of high order, they have not been at a loss to find the key to these phenomena, for they have before now proved befitted to highly-trained intellects. We need hardly recall to our readers the usual regular sequence of events in a severe case of typhoid fulfilling the fourth week of its course. During certain complications, which a many diseases require consideration in discussing the general facts and rules which have relation to the present case here should at this time occur a subsidence of the typhoid fever process. The marked characteristic of the enteric poison is the lighting up of a febrile action, which is marked by an elevation of temperature, and which pursues a certain undulating course distinguished by great regularity. The changes of temperature from morning to evening, from week to week, are regulated by a law so commonly observed that these changes afford an element of certainty in the diagnosis not only of the character of the fever, in the first instance, but of its greater or less severity, its progress from day to day, and the extent to which the local lesions are producing a constitutional impression. The fever process during the first three weeks, and part at least of the fourth had pursued a course somewhat, and, through severe, yet so free from complication that when it became our duty, on Thursday evening last, to review the course of the disease up to that date, and to draw from the past, and from a discussion of the statics at the moment of writing, deductions for anticipating the future, we felt authorized to augur favourably from the fact that only a few days remained during which the fever process should normally continue, and that after the expiration of those days we might anticipate a resolution to normal temperature and a commencement of convalescence Before this it might well have been expected that, except for the fear of relapse during convalescence, the Prince would enter upon a course of uninterrupted convalescence.

The symptoms which appeared on the following day, and which rudely banished these smiling prospects, were developed with great suddenness, and were accompanied by incidents exciting immediate alarm inasmuch as they gave rise to especial perils, which might at any moment have terminated life by their incidental effects. They have been followed by a rare combination of symptoms, which have greatly complicated the vital questions at issue. There was, first, an alarming irritation of the bronchi, with an excess of secretion, which rendered the more distressing that there was little power to clear the air passages by voluntary or involuntary effort, and to expel it. Thus, this suffocative catarrh led to the most severe symptoms of dyspnœa. It was accompanied by extreme irritability of the bronchial mucous membrane, and alarming reflex spasm. There was also great nervous prostration. As these symptoms continued, the alarm which they must necessarily cause increased; and the situation on Friday night and during part of Saturday was desperate; there were alternations of ease and of suffering, due to the supervention or cessation of suffocative dyspnœa. Twice these attacks recurred in their most intense power during the night. It is not our part, in discussing the scientific and clinical facts of this sad illness, to dwell on the pain which such scenes inflict on those nearest and dearest to the patient. But it may not be out of place to suggest, as a topic of consolation, that in truth these attacks involves less acute suffering to the patient than the struggles to which they give rise. By the powerful operation of physiological laws, asphyxiating spasm does, by the very intensity of its action, suspend in a great measure nervous sensibility and the perception of pain. Such struggles are suggestive of agony, and that phrase is often employed, but it represents the subjective sensations which the mind forces upon the mind of the beholder much more than the subjective sensations of which the pain of the sufferer takes conscious notice. A little reflection, indeed, will remind even the unlearned how entirely the struggling associated with obstructed respiration is automatic and unconscious. Nothing, for example, is more distressing to behold, or more suggestive of agony, than the struggles of the drowning man, in whom death is produced by suffocative asphyxia by a mechanism, physiologically not dissimilar from that of suffocative catarrh, but it is familiarly known that there is none of the pain which the struggle seems to imply; but that, on the contrary, in death by drowning, as in the practical views equal extreme distress. Those who have been snatched from the jaws of death, after periods of long-suspended animation, have even been known to declare that their sensations have been far from painful. They have, indeed, as in all cases of suffocative asphyxia, passed through the condition of anæsthesia from accumulation of carbonic acid gas in the blood, which does not differ much from that of anæsthesia artificially produced by nitrous oxide and ether.

Returning from this, we trust pardonable, digression, we may point out that there are certain clinical questions of great practical importance in connexion with this symptom of suffocative catarrh. In the first place it will recommend us to know that the best observers have made as a pathological fact that although the ulcerative action on the mucous membrane which characterizes the evolution of the enteric poison is manifested distinctively in the glands of the solitary and the patches of Peyer in the lower parts of a particular part of the small intestine, yet the tendency to ulcerative action is not confined to those glands, but shows itself in different parts of the system. Thus, the bronchial glands have often been observed to be diseased, and to be occasionally involved. The question, then, would arise whether there was bronchial ulceration in the present case. The severe irritation occasioned by the accumulations of the bronchial secretion, and the occasional violent effort spasm produced by efforts to clear the lungs, might favour such belief. But where there there is also retention, of course the sputum would, under particular circumstances, and at intervals, afford indications of the breach of surface It is extremely satisfactory to know that there have been no such indications; and, so far as can be at present determined, the condition is one which is accurately described by speaking of it in the terms which we have airea y used. It is equally satisfactory in such a case to know that there is no tendency to the formation of pneumonia, or of any organic affection of the lung-tissue.

Passing now to another series of conditions which, in judging of such illness, it is necessary to consider as of primary importance, we must allude to the amount of weight to be inferred from any cause from the information afforded by the official bulletins, that there was, at the close of last week, a sudden elevation in temperature, which is, of course, in typhoid, the most important of the words properly employed in the bulletin to express the clinical fact. This rise in temperature, at the period of the fever when it occurred, presents problems the more important that it is usually indicative of grave local complications, such as severe extension of the inflammation of the tissue of the lung, &c., which are here happily understood not to be present. In the absence of these, the rise in temperature presents difficulties which require caution in solution. Its prevalence in typhoid fever is well known but enlightens the question. In the first place, it will be remembered that the date of commencement of the true fever-process has been assigned to November 13, on that somewhat uncertain kind of evidence which in such cases is alone available. But the onset of this kind of fever is proverbially insidious, its incubation slow, and its prodromata variable. It is then possible, in this as in every case, that the actual day of commencement of the fever was somewhat antedated, and let it be observed that physicians are seeking to lighten the anxieties and shorten the fears of their patients are always unconsciously urged by their impulses to date the commencement of typhoid, when summoned to its developed stage for and typhoid, when summoned to its developed stage for and typhoid, when summoned to its developed stage for and

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO POSSESSION OF LAND.

KHURSETJEE KAVUSJI, original plaintiff *vs.* Kumul Jan Bhoir, original defendant. The facts of the case will appear from the following decision :—

This was an action to recover possession of certain land in the village of Bhandoop which belongs to plaintiff and which he had leased to defendant who refused to give it up, when demanded by plaintiff. The land consists of fields cultivated and grass, assessed at the aggregate sum of Rupees 89-3-5. Defendant Kumul answered that plaintiff had no right to recover possession of land, but that he was entitled to receive rent for it; that the land belonged to him ; that the suit was barred by the Limitation Act, that the land had been held by him under a sooti tenure for many years, that a portion called "zoditea obole" had been purchased by him so long ago as 1841 ; and that he had fenced in the land and had expended a good deal of money on it. Pestonjee Sorabjee Shiledar, Subordinate Judge, 1st class Subordinate Judge at Tanna, rejected the claim with costs on the ground that it was barred by the Limitation Act No. 14 of 1859 section 1 clause 12. He further held that plaintiff had a right simply to receive rent and not to resume the land, as the latter belonged to defendant under a sooti tenure ; and that as long as defendant continued to pay rent for it, plaintiff was not competent to take it back. The District Judge confirmed this decree holding that so long as the defendant pays the assessment, the plaintiff as proprietor of the land in dispute is not entitled to oust him. The High Court in Special Appeal No. 178 of 1868 reversed the decree of the District Judge and remanded the suit for the lower court to try and determine whether at the date of the grant to Luke Ashburner, the land in dispute was held by any person from whom the defendant derives his title as tenant to the Government, subject only to the payment of assessment. On remand the Acting District Judge, Mr. Rosanquet, found that at the date in question the persons from whom the defendant derived his title held all the lands claimed except the field "Bhendicha obol" its grass land and the Khar field, on the tenure stated in the issue laid down by the High Court. Feeling themselves aggrieved at the decision of the Acting District Judge both parties have specially appealed to this Court. The original plaintiff against the finding that he cannot oust defendant so long as he pays assessment and the original defendant against the portion of the District Judge's degree refusing him "Bhendicha obol" and the Khar lands. This case was very fully argued before us on the 13th and 20th September last by the acting Advocate General on behalf of the original plaintiff, Khurseejee Cowasjee Ashburner, and by Mr. Shamsram Narayan on behalf of the original defendant, Kumul Jan Bhoir. Undoubtedly the main object of the plaintiff's counsel was to induce us to go fully into the case in all its bearings and much of his argument was on points which we felt must have been argued when the case was before the High Court in 1868, and it will be necessary for us on the first place to state what we consider the first decision of this Court included, and as a consequence what points are now open for us to consider and decide. We are placed in some difficulty with regard to the decision of the late Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newton from the fact of the recorded judgment being of the most meagre character. But for the District Judge finding that there is nothing in the document distinctly identifying it as a sooti holding, has declined to recognize the claim to a permanent tenancy on it set up by original defendant. Looking, however, at the previous judgment of this Court, and the direction given by it to the Court below, we are of opinion that it was considered a sufficient basis for the rights asserted by the original defendant, if the evidence should show that he held the lands or any of them "subject only to the payment of assessment." If by these words the High Court intended to describe something equivalent to sooti tenure, then "Bhendicha obol" equally with the lands already awarded must be deemed to be included within the definition. On the other hand if they did not intend to refer to the sooti tenure, then it is clear that the inquiry was not meant to be limited to the question of sooti or not sooti, in either case the District Judge's finding that the evidence is insufficient to show that Luxmun held this land as a Sootidar is beside the question referred to him for decision, and we think the finding on facts recorded by him is legally sufficient to enable us to amend his decree by refusing to award "Bhendicha obol" to original plaintiff. We consider the District Judge was correct, in awarding the Khar to original plaintiff, there is no proof that it belongs to defendant, and this was as good as admitted to be the case in special appeal. The District Judge's decision is therefore so far amended as to include the pulicha obol and the grass lands belonging thereto. We therefore amend the Decree of the District Judge by declining to award to plaintiff the field called "Bhendicha obol" and the grass land attaching thereto, which we hold is the property of the defendant, but we confirm the District Judge's award of the Khar land to plaintiff ; as to costs we direct that in special appeal the special appellant bear the costs.

THE CASE OF THE KOTWAL AT MHOW.

DECISION OF THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

CAPTAIN MAYNE, Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, gave the following judgment in the above case on the 23rd ult. :—

This trial is the result of the dismissal on 10th November 1871 of certain indefinite complaints brought against the prosecutor (the Kotwal) by the accused in a petition addressed and presented to Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K. C. B., commanding Mhow Division of the Army, in which they complained of having suffered for the last three years from the hands of the present Kotwal so much zoolum and extreme hardships "that they could endure it no longer," and prayed for a Court of Enquiry to investigate the charges they intended to bring forward ; and that the Kotwal "might be relieved from his present duties, otherwise the people would be afraid to come forward, knowing too well from past experience that he will excreise unlawful and unwarrantable authority to frustrate the ends of justice," stating that the granting of the request would be an act of justice, not only to the petitioners, but also to a very large number of the suffering population. The complaints were heard and dismissed, and the Kotwal was permitted by the Court "to bring an action against the complainants under any section of the Indian Penal Code he may think applicable," not so much with a view to their being punished in having made frivolous and vexatious complaints, which might have been done at the moment of dismissal under section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but that the subject of the combination, of which the Court can entertain no doubt, nor the public either, if bazaar rumours are at all to be trusted, may be sifted to its origin in a formal trial, so that its real instigators may be brought to light and dealt with according to law.

The trial lasted from the 27th November to the 5th December 1871, and both sides were ably represented, the prosecution by Mr. Manisty (Manisty and Fletcher), and the defence by Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor Bombay High Court. The proceedings are so voluminous, and the trial has lasted so long, that the Court feels it a matter of duty to be as brief as possible in its summing-up ; and after careful re-perusals of all the evidence, proceedings, addresses, and quotations, of the counsel on both sides, proceeds to its finding. The prosecutor has been virtually on his trial all along, and although the complaints had been dismissed, they have all been re-opened by the defence in their cross-examination of the prosecutor, and have become, as it were, the standard to the Court, whereby the accused should be convicted or not, for proof of a satisfactory ground for any of the alleged grievances, and would evidently show "good faith" on the part of such complainant and would result naturally in his acquittal. The defence having at starting declined to acknowledge the petition, it rested with the prosecution to prove it. The Court considers that this has been done, without even referring to the evidence as to recognition of the signatures, for it is in evidence that the eight accused accompanied Mr. Merwanjee Ardesheer (witness No. 4 for the prosecution) for the purpose of presenting the petition to Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K. C. B., (witness No. 11a for the prosecution, which was presented to him on the 10th November 1871,) and since which date the document has been in the personal custody of the magistrate holding the trial. The publication by the accused is therefore established. The defence maintain, quoting Mayne on sec. 182 of the I. P. C., that the sanction of Major-General Malcolm to the prosecution was essential, and that this was not obtained. The illustration quoted runs :—"I has been held in Bengal that where A, out of malice to B, gives to C, a public servant, false information intended to injure B, the latter cannot prosecute criminally without obtaining the consent of C under section 168 of the C. P. C." But Mayne goes on to say—"I seems to me with great deference that such an offence is not an offence against a public servant within the meaning of section 168, but against the person falsely accused. However, the Court is willing to give the accused the benefit of the Bengal ruling, and acquits them of the charge framed under section 182 of the I. P. C. The accused are also acquitted of the charge drawn up by the Court under sec. 211 of the I. P. C., in which the word "offence" was omitted. The words of the section are—" Whosoever . . . . . falsely charges any person with having committed an offence." Mr. Manisty admitted that the evidence will not support the charge. The Court omitted the word from no specific "offence" having been named in the petition. The charge of defamation under section 499 of the I. P. C. remains. Mr. Inverarity asked the prosecution to state what occasions of defamation they relied on, and Mr. Manisty agreed that the defamation should stand on words contained in the petition alone. Mr. Inverarity in his able speech made a great many quotations regarding "privilege" in arguing that the accused clearly came under exceptions 2, 8, and 9, of section 499. Mr. Manisty subsequently showed in his pithy address that this was the English law, but that in India, under the Penal Code, "good faith," involving "due consideration" on the part of the writer, was essential to prove the exceptions. From the evidence it appears that the matters of complaint were as follows :—each matter being taken in the order of the names on the petition, and dealt with under its own head. The grievance of Hazarimull is founded on the following entries. (Here the entries are given.)

The defence tried to show that the reversal of Major Lester's final order, and the new order adverse to Hazarimull, were due to neglect on the part of the Kotwal in not acquainting Captain Mayne fully with the previous orders passed by his predecessor ; and they twice put the direct question to the prosecutor on his cross-examination whether he had not been bribed by Hazarimull with Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 to allow the matter to remain as decided by Major Lester. He denied the imputation. Allowing that full information was not given on 15th May 1871, the entries (D) and (E) themselves, especially the latter, show that Captain Mayne's attention was drawn by the Kotwal to Major Lester's in the case, on and subsequent to the 22nd May. Whatever may have been the magistrate's reasons for granting Tansook a Punchayet, once refused by Major Lester, the parties were present in Court with full liberty to speak, and the matter must be presumed to have been properly enquired into. On what principle, then, is the Kotwal held responsible for the magistrate's orders ? There is no evidence to warrant the presumption that the Kotwal was bribed by Hazarimull. It is far more probable that the fine on Tansook of Rs. 200 is the sole foundation for this insinuation. The Court is satisfied that Hazarimull's grievance is not against the Kotwal, and that he know he had no fair grounds to complain is shewn by his declining to speak on the 10th November 1871 until he should have the assistance of counsel. With their assistance he has now failed, and his want of good faith is clear. No. 2 accused, Bheeka Dirzee, complains of illegal arrest. The Court fails to see any illegality in this case. It has been proved that the arrest was on verbal orders from the magistrate for using disrespectful language in his presence. Bheeka was fined in this case Rs. 10 for contempt of Court. The Court is satisfied as to his want of good faith. Alleged illegal action by the Kotwal is in breaking up some drains in the Sudder Bazaar, and in unlawfully arresting persons on the occasion of their going to the bungalow of the magistrate to make a representation in the matter. This is shared in by No. 3, Sadasook ; No. 4, Kajeeemull ; No. 5, Chogilal ; No. 8, Sadalall; and is spoken to by the prosecutor in his cross-examination, and by witnesses Nos. 7 and 8 for the defence. The Kotwal denies the illegality of his act in ordering the drains to be broken up, on the grounds that he was merely carrying out the orders of his superior officer, and maintains that he only sent for the accused, and that he neither arrested nor threatened them. Witness No. 7, for the defence (Krishna), speaks to their having been arrested, detained an hour, and threatened with flogging and imprisonment. Witness No. 8 for the defence, Mitta Dirzi, speaks to their stopping an hour and to their names being taken down, but though he was one of the persons concerned he did not hear what took place. The only witness to arrest and threats (Krishna) broke down most thoroughly under Mr. Manisty's cross-examination, and the Court cannot believe a word of his statement on these points. His evidence will be commented upon hereafter. The Court therefore holds this complaint groundless. Sadasookh, No. 3 accused, has, besides the drain grievance, a further complaint, viz., the non-execution of a decree for Rs. 38, of which he has only realised about Rs. 12. It is in evidence that Sadasook held a mortgage on the property ; that the house was pulled down by order of the Cantonment Committee ; that the materials were sold for his benefit as decree-holder ; that the land on which the house stood was unavailable for sale, being devoted to religious purposes ; that correspondence had passed on the subject between the two offices of the Deputy Judge Advocate-General Mhow Division and the Cantonment Magistrate, and that the last order of the Court held good to this time. The Court cannot see how the Kotwal can be held responsible for the insolvency of Sadasookh's judgment. His bad faith is apparent. Kajooreemull, No 4 accused, besides the drain question, charges the Kotwal and Inspector of Police with having received a bribe of Rs. 40 to let him off, being brought up before the magistrate on a criminal charge of adultery. This matter he did not allude to on the 10th November, but now, with the assistance of counsel, he tries to prove it by the evidence of one Mungnee Ram (No. 5 for the defence), who says that he has been in the habit of going every week to Kajooreemull's house for the last 15 years, and remembers what took place on a particular occasion, two years ago, with outany one having spoken to him about what evidence hewas expected to give. The Court cannot accept such testimony, and the learned counsel for the prosecution puts the matter in a very striking light when he says—" If this witness speaks truth, his evidence would not only substantiate Kajooreemull's guilt, but also shew that he paid a bribe to evade justice, and complains of 'zoolum' because he gains his purpose." Kajooreemull's bad faith is most conspicuous. Chogalall, No. 5 accused, besides the drains, has another grievance, that he paid Rs. 2-8 on account of the abolition of an illegal tax of His Highness Maharajah Holkar. This is supported by Bachraj, No. 1 witness, for the defence, who is the father-in-law of No. 3 accused, Sadasookh. He deposes that he paid in all Rs. 102 or Rs. 104 to the Kotwal. Other witnesses speak to a subscription having been got up, but there is nothing to shew but that it was a purely voluntary one, and the Court considers Chogalall's complaint as most groundless. It is in evidence that efforts for the abolition of this tax levied on imposts from Khundwa to Mhow had been made from time to time since 1868, and it is notorious that such matters cannot be arranged in native States without money, although on the surface may appear only official correspondence between the British officers concerned in this case, between the Cantonment Magistrate and the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and this very delay shews that there was a hitch somewhere. This has apparently disappeared since the collection of this money, for the tax no longer exists. The matter has not even the pretence of the appearance of a bribe, and Chogalall's bad faith is very apparent. The Court was glad to see that the prosecution did not shirk from clearing up the matter of Sheobux's books, which was alleged to have been tampered with, but insisted on the fullest enquiry. Kensooram, No. 6 accused. His grievance appears to be that he was fined Rs. 250 for using false scales. That the sentence was upheld on appeal. This cannot be held to justify his desire that the Kotwal should be suspended from his duties, since the man must have seen in Court when he was tried that the Kotwal had nothing to do with the finding or the sentence. His want of good faith is apparent.

No. 7 accused, Mangul Gopall's, grievance is that his house was illegally searched, and his wife and son illegally arrested. The defence tried to prove that Chogmull, the loser of the ornaments, made no application for the warrants. The evidence on the subject is very voluminous, the chief point being that Chogmull denies having authorized his suspicion of the woman Jesoda to be entered on a statement which contains it, under his own signature, which he swears to. Yet his account tends to shew that he might have suspected her, and there is nothing in the evidence to connect her with the suspicion save what fell from his own mouth. The Kotwal in his cross-examination only spoke to one warrant, but in his re-examination produced the other. The defence insinuated that it had been prepared on a blank form in the interim. There is nothing to support this inference. The Court cannot find from the evidence that there was anything illegal on the part of the Kotwal, either in the search of the house or in the arrest of Jesodah or of Gunesh, and does not allow that Mungal *alias* Gopall, the husband of Jesodah, and father of Gunesh, had any just cause of complaint. He has shown want of "good faith." Accused No. 8, Sadalall, besides the drain question, now, with the aid of counsel, discloses a grievance which he did not speak on the 10th November. He accuses the prosecutor of procuring his liberation from the Civil Lock-up on the receipt of a bribe of Rs. 20 or Rs. 50. The office records, which were referred to in the trial, show that Sadalall was released from confinement, on produstion of a medical certificate, and on furnishing security for Rs. 105, the amount of the decree for which he was in confinement : the date of release is 10th June 1869, and the bond is apparently still in force. As the fine of Tansook is probably the foundation of the charge of bribing by Hazarimull, so is the bond in this case, for there is no sort of evidence to prove the alleged bribes, the most likely origin imaginary bribe. This is another clear instance of "bad faith." All the alleged grievances having been disposed of, it remains for the Court to conclude with a few remarks. The Court regrets to entertain grave suspicions which are warranted here and there from the evidence and from the course of the trial, that the eight accused are cat'spaws, more or less willing ones, in the hands of other unscrupulous parties for the ruin of the Kotwal. The action of Mr. Merwanjee Ardesheer, from the beginning in presenting, to the end of the trial, in which he has been appointed one of the agents for the defence, shews the deep interest taken by him in the matter ; so much so, that the counsel for the defence objected to his being examined on the grounds of its being a breach of professional confidence. His animosity to the prosecutor is shewn in his account of what passed in Mr. Adurjee Dadabhoy's shop, and his conversation with Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee (No. 12 for the prosecution), both of which versions are uncorroborated, and although he says he took up the case of the accused, because it is part of his multifarious trade. The Court cannot believe that to have been his only motive, but fears that the fine of Rs. 100 and deprivation of his license, which he has deposed to, are still rankling in his mind. In referring to the evidence of Kristna (No. 7 for the defence), whose testimony has been rejected by the Court as regards the drain question, the able counsel for the prosecution expressed his belief that the boy had been schooled in his evidence in Mr. Adurjee Dadabhoy's shop, and that Mr. Adurjee was the instigator of the whole affair ; else why should his manager (No. 14 for the defence) have been examined instead of himself, as to the alleged innocence of Kajoreemull ? The Court regrets very much having to endorse the opinion of Mr. Manisty, that the reason was that Mr. Adurjee Dadabhoy could not have undergone a cross-examination on the subject without disclosing the whole affair, and thereby shewing himself to be the instigator. In justice to the prosecution, the Court must say that Mr. Manisty was quite right in putting in the certificates of good character, in answer to the impeachment his moral character underwent at the close of his formidable cross-examination of three and a-half days, and though objected to by the defence, this course is legal, for Norton, in page 437, says—" The testimony of a witness whose character has been impeached on cross-examination may be confined by general evidence of good character," and its necessity is clearly shown by the concluding words of Mr. Inverarity, which also show that the alleged grievances have been found to have had no foundation, point distinctly to the original object of their complaints. He hoped that from the several disclosures made in the course of this trial the magistrate would bring all the facts before Government with a view to the punishment of the Kotwal. The defence endeavoured to get the transfer of the case to Indore, a course that was naturally impossible, the offences charged being within the cognizance and jurisdiction of this Court to which the Court of the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India is in the position of Sessions Court. The learned counsel was further pleased to say that the magistrate before whom the trial was being held had taken a "one-sided" view of the matter. It is well, therefore, that the whole question has been re-opened, and has had the benefit of a thorough and public ventilation unprecedented in this Court, for, from the trial, it is manifest that no other course but the dismissal of the complaints on the 10th November 1871 would have been a just one, and that is the reason why the judgment commenced with a reference to those proceedings, though it is entirely based on the fresh evidence in this trial.

The finding of the Court is that the accused are guilty of the charge of defamation. But from firm conviction founded on the evidence that some of the accused, viz., No. 1 Hazarcemull, No. 2 Bheeka Dirzi, No. 6 Kaisooram, No. 7 Mungal Gopall, whose complaints, as founded in the petition, have been characterized as "not shewing good faith" have not been such willing tools in the hands of the instigators as the other four ; the Court decides that their offence will be met by a light punishment ; fixed beyond the limit of appeal, so that they may have the opportunity of seeking redress from the Court of Session, if they feel themselves aggrieved. They are therefore sentenced each of them to a fine of Rs. 51, or, in default, to undergo one month and one day's imprisonment. With regard to the other four whose complaints, as founded in the petition, have been found to have been *made in bad faith*, the Court feels it necessary to visit their offence with a severer punishment, and sentences them each to undergo simple imprisonment for the term of six months in the Indore Jail.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

IN continuation of native advices previously received and chronicled in these columns, we learn that when information reached Khelat, of the disorders prevailing in Las Beyla, the Khan of Khelat despatched one of his captains to Shorawuk, for the purpose of collecting recruits for his army. The captain, whose name is Fukeer Mahomed, raised 2,000 men, and took them with him to Khelat. On his arrival there Shah Ghazee Vullee Mahomed directed him to proceed with the force to Las Beyla, which order, however, was countermanded by the Khan, who ordered the force to go Kutchee, to overawe and subdue the turbulent Brahooees there. The captain then left for Kutchee *via* the Bolan Pass. In the interval a consultation had been held between some of the Sirdars of the Brahooees, at Mitree, among them Moola Mahomed Raisanee, Mahomed Khan Rostumzhye, and Allana Keernth, who all resolved to wait on the Commissioner in Sind when he arrived at Jacobabad, for the purpose of bringing about the renewal of amicable relations between them and the Khan of Khelat ; no sooner had they made this resolve than they received tidings of the arrival of Fukeer Mahomed with 2,000 men at Kogghlan, a place distant about 24 miles from Mitree ; they, thereupon, determined, in the event of Fukeer Mahomed advancing further, and coming into Hajee ka Shere, to march against him, and put him and his followers to the sword. Information of the intentions of Naib Saoo Jehan, an official of the Khan's in Bhag, who issued instructions to the Commander of the Noorwaee force, to the effect that if an attack be made on Fukeer Mahomed and his forces by the Brahooees, the Naib was to march to the assistance of the latter. The Naib, with his force advanced as far as Sheesar Ghazee Mukkan, about four miles from Bhag, where they were attacked by about 1,000 Brahooees of the *gurrance* and *ghoramzhye* tribes. A fight took place, in which 40 to 50 men on the side of the Brahooees were killed, and some 4 or 5 on the side of the Naib. The Brahooees then retreated to a hill called Nuggaree Jabul, whither they were followed by the Naib and his force ; he, however, gave up the pursuit, and joined Fukeer Mahomed and his force at Hajee ka Shere. Naib Saoo Jehan, learniog of what had occurred, left Bhag, with 80 horsemen of the *Mugsee* tribe, and 400 of the *Rhind* tribe, and joined Fukeer Mahomed at Hajee ka Shere. On the 21st December, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the Brahooees, mustering some 12 to 13,000 men, were seen advancing on that place ; they halted on the opposite side of the dry bed of a river and commenced firing on the Khan's troops, who returned shot for shot ; this firing continued until sundown ; the following morning firing was renewed and raged until about noon. A feint was then made by the Khan's cavalry to retreat, the infantry laying flat on the ground ; the movement of the cavalry having been observed by the Brahooees, who fancied the Khan's troops were intimidated, they made a dash into the camp, and had a hand to hand fight with the infantry, the result of the action proving disastrous to the Brahooees, who fled in dismay, after losing upwards of 700 men. They were followed up to Mitree by the Khan's troops, whom they succeeded in avoiding by beating a precipitate retreat into Seevee, a place out of the territories of the Khan. On their return march the Khan's troops looted the villages on the way, carrying away with them a large amount of plunder. The Brahooees suffered severely during these engagements.—*Sindian*, Dec. 3.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 8TH TO 15TH DECEMBER 1871.

THE Sultan of Lahej left Aden on the 10th instant. There is no news from the interior to communicate. The country is quiet, and trade undisturbed.

(Signed) C. W. TREMENHEERE,
Major-General, Resident.

Aden Residency, 16th December 1871.

P. S.—Since the above was written, a messenger has arrived from Hodeida with the intelligence that "Mutasarrifs" or deputies under the Pasha have arrived at that port from Constantinople for the purpose of assuming the government of the districts of Hod-ida, Taizz, Sana, Dodain, Jibleh and Ibb. Of these Dodain is situated in the mids of the coffee districts and is highly fertile. The best coffee of Yemen comes from it. A large consignment of copper coin, of the value, it is said, of 40,000 dollars, has also arrived at Hodeida, for employment in the districts of which the government is about to be assumed by the Porte. One of the principal merchants of Aden has received instructions from Ahmed Muktar Pasha to despatch to Karavan from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of coal, there to remain pending receipt of orders as to its disposal. Ahmed Muktar Pasha is still at Paida, but the road from the coast is now said to be clear. Several kafilas have proceeded thither from Hodeida under the protection of a Turkish escort. The Pasha will, however, remain there, it is believed, till the Assuree country is brought completely under subjection. A large number of guns, mules, and camels have arrived by sea at Hodeida.

(Signed) C. W. TREMENHEERE,
Resident.

Aden, 16th December 1871.

FROM 16TH TO 22ND DECEMBER 1871.

It is reported that a raid has been made into the Foodhlee country by a portion of the Yaffan tribe, but no particulars have been received, and there is no reason to suppose that it will lead to any disturbance of the traffic on the roads to Aden.

The Azoolees, who had prepared an expedition against the Asafee sub-tribe of the Subaibees, have been restrained from carrying out their intention by the Sultan of Lahej.

The country is generally quiet, and supplies come into Aden as usual. It is however stated that both famine and disease are rife amongst the Dhu Mahomed tribes, and that the villagers are moving southwards in quest of food. (Signed) C. W. TREMENHEERE.
Major-General, Resident.

Aden Residency, 23rd December 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AT Umritsur a fancy fair has been arranged in aid of the Local Zenana Mission.

A CRIMINAL under sentence of death committed suicide in Salem Jail the other day.

ON the afternoon of the 31st ult. an earthquake was felt at Sambhur Lake.

IT had been intended to introduce the Contagious Diseases Act in Howrah on the 1st instant, but its introduction has been postponed till further orders.

MAJOR ROBERT STEWART, at present on furlough, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Darrang ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Kirkwood Comber, Deputy Commissioner of Gawalpara ; and Major W. H. J. Lance to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lacdigrah.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened in Ceylon for the family of Mr. Davidson, who was lately murdered by Mr. Baker. It is said to be filling very fast.

DIVERS are still at work at the wreck of the s. s. Rangoon. Up to the 15th of December there had been recovered 319 packages of mails and 32 items of passengers' luggage.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.—A native paper has found out a grievance of a rather novel kind. It says that prisoners are not allowed opium, tobacco, and other intoxicating drugs when in jail. The deprivation of these drugs to a person used to their consumption often causes death, and therefore, argues our contemporary, the Government, by depriving the people of the drugs, is responsible for their death.

THE WEATHER AT LAHORE.—The moist season, known as the Christmas rains, is not yet over apparently. New Year's morning was exceptionally mild and cloudy, and in the afternoon steady rain set in and continued all night. To-day is fair, but cloudy still.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 2.

THE LAHORE FANCY FAIR.—The fancy fair in aid of the New Church Fund, which was begun on Thursday in the Montgomery Hall, was continued on Friday till dark. By that time the chief part of the articles sent had been sold. The articles were for the most part of a good useful character and were very readily taken. We do not yet know the exact state of the accounts, but it is estimated that after all expenses had been paid, about Rs 4,000 at least must remain to the credit of the fund.—*Ibid.*

IN the first periodical examination of the passed candidates for the Indian Civil Service, we have the pleasure to announce that Babu Krishna Gobind Gupta has obtained the highest number of marks, and stands first. He has received prizes in Sanscrit and Bengali. —*Indian Mirror.*

THE MADRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts, for the week ending 16th instant for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 30,984; goods, &c., to Rs. 73,026 ; aggregating Rs. 119,020, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1870 were Rs. 112,026, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143.

FIRE AT ALLAHABAD.—A fire, fortunately unattended with loss of life or personal injury to any one, occurred early on Saturday morning, or very late on the previous night, at the most southern of the artillery barracks, destroying about one-half of the building. We believe a suspicion is entertained that the fire was the act of an incendiary. The few men of the Artillery at hand worked unsparingly, and the troopers of the 11th Cavalry rendered the most zealous and efficient aid in extinguishing the flames.—*Pioneer.*

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR MADRAS.—A fresh batch of 60 Australian horses brought from Champagne Bay, were landed on Thursday, opposite the Stamp Office, from the ship Bordeaux ; one of the horses while being brought ashore jumped out of the boat into the sea, and would very likely have perished, but for the boatmen laid hold of the rops attached to the horse, and made the animal swim ashore.—*Madras Mail.*

KURRACHEE.—Last Monday night we were visited by a slight thunder-storm, which lasted for a short time ; the quantity of rain guaged was scarcely worth noticing. The cold yesterday morning was not as intense as it had been for some days previously, the temperature having moderated. The weather is seasonable and bracing, although, as a matter of course, the natives do not appear to relish it much, judging from the way in which they are muffled up.—*Sindian*, Jan. 3.

THE INCOME TAX.—From certain figured returns issued to offices to fill up, it would appear that the Government of India is endeavouring to arrive at some idea of the extent to which the different classes of its subjects have been mulcted by the operation of the income-tax. It is even added that the minimum of Rs. 750 a year, now representing the lowest annual income assessable, is likely to be raised to Rs. 1,000 or £100. This species of trifling must be infinitely amusing to the finance clerks. It will not satisfy the public.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH OF AN AGED PILGRIM.—The police received information that a native, named Rada Churn Byssack, aged about 85 years, was lying dead at Juggernath Ghaut. From enquiries it was ascertained that the deceased had left Calcutta on a pilgrimage to Muttra six months ago, and had returned by train the night previous at 9 P.M. He was suffering from illness and feebleness consequent on old age, and his friends kept him at the Howrah Railway Station, being unable to procure a boat. They however returned on last Sunday, about 10 P.M., to Juggernauth Ghaut. His friends then went to procure a palkie, and when they returned, the old man was dead. The body was removed to the dead house of the Medical College Hospital, and information sent to the Coroner and Police surgeon.—*Ibid.*

A LAD WITHOUT AURICULAR ORIFICES.—There is at present living in the zillah of Rajshahye, Bengal, a native lad, born without ears or auditory orifice. He is not however deaf, as the skin growing over the earhole is so fine, that by holding the mouth close to it he can be made to hear easily. He prefers, however, to be spoken to *through his mouth*, that is, during conversation his mouth wide, and, if the voice be moderately loud, he hears very well. The boy is said to be very intelligent, able to read and write, and, though deformed in his spine and hands, very proud of his peculiar physique.—*Pioneer.*

THE "SEASON" AT MADRAS.—The younger members of Madras society—especially those who love to trip it on the light fantastic toe—are deploring the extreme slowness of the present season ; in fact they have been heard to ask when the season is going to begin, now that it is half over. The alarming illness of the Prince of Wales stopped a number of balls and other entertainments, and they have not gone on since. The votaries of Terpsichore are about to be consoled, however, for there is to be a subscription ball to-morrow evening and a Governor's ball next week. The lovers of the drama will also have an innings next week, when the Dramatic Society give the only performance they have as yet promised to give this season.—*Madras Times.*

A POLICE REPORT.—The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of a report made on Wednesday morning to the Calcutta Police Commissioner regarding a case of suicide :—" Chustu Dhur Dutt reported at 7 A.M. that his wife Mookhun Dassee committed suicide by hanging. Inspector Anundoo Prosad went to that spot, and saw the door in which the deceased was closed. Police opened the door, and saw the deceased hanging. From enquiries it appears that the deceased, aged about 13 years, lived with her husband always, stealing rice, &c., &c., and selling it. She went upstairs, and she was seen suspending by the relations at 3 P.M., who closed the door and send information to her husband, who reported to the Thannah. Body removed to the dead-house, Police Surgeon and Coroner informed."

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY THE POLICE.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on Wednesday, a chowkeydar of police, a drill-corporal, attached to the Colingah Thannah, was charged by a Mahomedan tailor with the theft, from his person, of Rs. 3-8, on the 28th ultimo, under the following circumstances. The complainant had been washing himself at one o'clock of the day in question at a tank in a *bustee* (native village) off Collingah Street, by the side of which some little boys were engaged in playing at cards, when the prisoner coming up out of uniform, arrested the complainant, the boys having made their escape, and accused him of gambling. He (prisoner) had after this put on his uniform, and with the assistance of two other *parawallahs* taken him to the road-side, where, while his comrades were engaged in dispersing the crowd, he had taken the Rs. 3-8 out of complainant's waist, and told him to go about his business. The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, evidence was gone into at considerable length, at the conclusion of which the magistrate, not being satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, discharged him.

MURDER.—A serious affray took place on the night of the 31st December, at 11-30, at Colvin's Ghaut, between the crews of two cargo-boats, which resulted in the death of one of the men. It appeared that two cargo-boats laden with cargo, belonging to some Burmese merchants, were about to proceed to the steamer Oriental, bound for Rangoon. The owners of each boat were anxious to get alongside the vessel first. The boat in which the deceased was, got out first, and the men on the other boat endeavoured to keep him back, and not succeeding in doing so, one of the men, Sheik Woolfooljee, armed himself with a club and struck the deceased two or three violent blows, fracturing his skull and smashing his face. The injuries were so severe that the man died on the spot. Inspector Goss, on receiving information of the murder, repaired to the spot immediately, but the man who assaulted the deceased and the owner of the goods, a Burmese named Thom, had made themselves scarce. The officer very soon arrested them, and they were brought before Mr. Miller, the magistrate, who remanded them to jail.—*Englishman.*

THE CALEDONIAN DINNER AT ALLAHABAD came off on New Year's Day, and a very good dinner it was. I wish haggis was always as good, and whisky toddy as well made as those at the Railway Institute on Monday. About forty sat down to dinner ; Colonel Reid in the chair (Sir Robert Stuart was to have presided, but could not put in an appearance,) with the Rev. J. Williamson and Colonel McQueen as croupiers. The songs were first rate, especially those of the brothers Ranchman. The toasts were numerous and all honestly drunk, the party breaking up about 12 *and walking out at the doors !* I think after Auld Lang Syne there should always be a demand for shutters and wheel-barrows. After the departure of the early guests dancing was commenced—reels, strathspeys and flings, and although the lassies were missed sadly, it was kept up until four or five in the morning.—*Ibid.*

KILLED BY A TIGER.—Under this heading we noticed some days since an accident near Buggola, which had resulted in the death of Mr. Blair, the station-master of that place. In the account we gave, it was stated that the party had unexpectedly encountered a tiger, which had at once made a spring upon the gentleman in question, while his companion, Captain Willis, not having his gun capped, was unable to render any assistance. The true facts of the case are, we understand, that Captain Willis and Mr. Blair went out in search of the animal, which was not a tiger, but a large leopard, and that, on coming upon it, the former gentleman, whose gun was both loaded and capped, twice fired at and severely wounded it. The native attendants in the meantime ran away, taking with them the remainder of Captain Willis's ammunition, and Mr. Blair was incautious enough to fire at the leopard with shot. The animal then sprang on him, and threw him down, when Captain Willis, seeing his position, attacked it with an unloaded gun, and beat it about the head until it released its hold. In doing this he was himself scratched, but not severely ; and the leopard died of its wounds before he left. This occurred on Friday evening, and Mr. Blair died of his wounds on Sunday. —*Englishman*, Jan 5.

THE CRUELTIES OF THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 4.)

IN his dissent from our censure of the mode in which the Looshai Campaign is being carried on, "D. H. M." probably represents more or less the view taken by a numerous class of our readers. We have considered carefully the arguments not only of our correspondent, but of others who have discussed the question with us, But they do not alter the opinion we have already expressed, and, indeed, contain nothing that we had not anticipated in forming it. We have, indeed, heard it stated that the destruction of food-grain, which led to our remarks, will not produce the effect predicted by us, and we, of course, do not assert that, so far as it has gone, it would result in the wholesale starvation of the Looshai tribes. What we maintain is, that if it is persisted in throughout the campaign, it will inevitably have that effect, unless the Government take upon themselves the task of feeding the tribes. But even this result is justified both by "D. H. M." and others, on the ground that it is the only way of punishing people like the Looshais. We are far from sure that it is the only way of punishing them ; but assuming it to be so, to what we would ask, does the argument amount ? Simply to this, that we are justified in destroying innocent women and children in retaliation for the Looshai raids. We are not among those who would maintain that if a woman have done that for doing which a man would deserve death, she should be spared on account of her sex. But we do hold that no necessity short of self-preservation, if, indeed, even that, can justify a civilised people in deliberately destroying innocent women or children not only innocent but incapable of wrong. To take the worst view of the crime of the Looshais, they have plundered and taken the lives of women and children, as well as of men, wrongly. Does the fact that an ignorant and savage people have done this justify us in doing the same ? Would even the fact that civilised people like ourselves had done it, justify us in perpetrating similar atrocities ? We are told that the Government had deliberately considered all this before they sanctioned the expedition. We are sorry to hear it. For if they knew that no offensive measures were likely to be effectual but deliberate destruction of non-combatant and unoffending women and children, they should have finally decided upon that defensive policy which they so long hesitated to abandon, and the worst objections to which were costliness and inconvenience.

The case of a besieged city in European warfare is wholly irrelevant. The granaries destroyed by our expeditionary force were not in besieged cities, but in abandoned villages. It is certainly not within the code of European military ethics to destroy all the food found in a country marched through, whether private or public property, whether intended to sustain and support the defenders of a city or not, and no civilised humane-of European powers would hesitate to destroy grain under any circumstances, where it was morally certain that a mixed population would in consequence have to starve even after submission. Were the Looshais so situated that the grain destroyed could be replaced by them on the conclusion of hostilities, the destruction would be merely meant the loss of so much property, the case would be very different. It might then be quite justifiable to destroy it to induce submission, for the Looshais would themselves be responsible for any distress that might take place up to the time of their submission. But this is not the case. The Looshais have not the means of importing food ; and the course that is being pursued, if carried beyond a certain point, must speal their fate, whether they submit or not,